THE English Gardener:

OR, A

Sure guide to young *PLANTERS*

AND

GARDENERS

In three Parts.

THE FIRST,

Shewing the way and order of Planting and raising all sorts of Stocks, Fruit-trees, and Shrubs, with the divers ways and manners of Ingrafting and Inoculating them in their several Seasons, Ordering, and Preservation.

THE SECOND,

How to order the Kitchin-Garden, for all sorts of Herbs, Roots, and Sallads.

THE THIRD,

The ordering of the Garden of Pleasure, with variety of Knots, and Wilderness-work after the best fashion, all Cut in Copper Plates; also the choicest and most approved ways for the raising all sorts of Flowers and their Seasons, with directions concerning Arbors, and Hedges in Gardens; likewise several other very useful things fit to be known of all that delight in Orchards and Gardens.

Fitted for the use of all such as delight in Gardening, whereby the meanest capacity need not doubt of success (observing the Rules herein directed) in their undertakings.

By *Leonard Meager* above thirty years a Practitioner in the Art of *GARDENING.*

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To the Worſhipful

PHILIP HOLMLAN

Of *Warkworth* in the County of *Northampton*, Eſq;
Grace, Mercy, and Peace be Multiplyed.

Worſhipful Sir,

IT hath been heretofore accounted a happineſs to do ſomething that was worthy to be written, or to write ſomething that was worthy the Reading; and although I have not attained any of thoſe two, yet I doubt not to ſay I have in the following Tract writ ſomething that is Worthy to be practiſed; although by thoſe that are of the lower Orb. Sir, I having many years ſince had the advantage and opportunity in your Worſhips Service to ſtudy and practice the Art of Planting, Grafting, *and* Gardening, *to which I was naturally inclin'd; as alſo being in ſome meaſure countenanced and aſſiſted by your Worſhip, as indeed you did all your other Servants that had any inclination or endeavour to the practice of good Husbandry; as alſo having found your Worſhip rather as an indulgent Father, than a Maſter to me. I being thus obliged to your Worſhip, in token*

of thankfulness, I have presented this Tract of the Art of Planting, Grafting, *and* Gardening, *being very plain, but yet sure and full directions to all the aforesaid purposes, desiring your acceptance, together with your Countenance and Protection; for if I may be my own Judge, the Tract is performed with so much sincerity and exactness, that I hope your Worship will have no cause of being ashamed to own the Protection of it. Thus begging pardon for my boldness, I rest*

Your Worships most humble Servant
in what I may,

Leonard Meager.

TO

TO THE READER.

Friendly Reader.

I Having seen divers Books pretending to the Art of Gardening and Planting, and observing the most of them very much to fall short of sure and particular Rules to the purpose, whereby a Learner might benefit himself. I having a tallent to improve, I thought by this undertaking I might advance it, and breaking through the many difficulties that lay in my way, especially want of time, being always necessitated through Labour and multiplicity of Business, together with the want of Learning, whereby such a business might be made more acceptable, (or at least less contemptible) at last I arrived to what I here have presented to your view; namely, the three principal parts of Gardening, comprehending both Profit and Pleasure, that is to say, the Art of Planting and Grafting, &c. and raising all sorts of stocks and fruit-bearing shrubs and Trees, with their seasons, ordering and Husbanding from the first to the last. Also the Art of Kitchin-Gardening, both for the raising of all useful Sallets, Herbs, and Roots for the Kitchin, with their preservation and Husbandry fully set down. And lastly, the ordering of the Garden of Pleasure, with divers forms of Knots, Plat-forms, and Wilderness-work, &c. the ordering of all sorts of flowers, also a little concerning Arbors and hedges in Gardens, with some other things very useful for all sorts to be acquainted with, that have to do with Gardens

and

small Flowers. All which I have set down very plainly without any deceitful drift and unnecessary flourishes, whereby it may become very useful for all sorts of practitioners, the weakest of very weak capacities. I believe had I been at night in my Rules or Directions, as many before me have been, I might have passed the more quietly; but being otherwise, I must expect the snarles at least of covetous self-ended.—What faults or mistakes there may happen to be in the Tract, I can assure you is not wilful, and shall upon information be ready to mend them.

L. M.

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THE English Gardner.

Of the Order and Manner of raiſing all ſorts of Fruit-Trees, with the ſeveral wayes of Grafting, Inoculating, Planting, Pruning and Husbanding them upon all occaſions. And First, of the raiſing all ſorts of Stocks for the aforeſaid purpoſe: Together with the ſeveral Seaſons for every neceſſary buſineſs therein.

IN the choice of ground to plant a Nurſery of Fruit-Trees upon, let it be ſuch as is of a plyable nature to be wrought upon, not ſubject to the extreams either of wet or drineſs, neither very ſtony or gravelly, nor a ſtrong and clammy clay, which is of a cold nature, and requires much labour to work upon it; and beſides, is apt to convert what manure you beſtow upon it into its own nature in a ſhort time, without continued ſupply. The beſt Soile for ſuch a ground, and thoſe that come near to it, is ſtore of chalk, coal, or Buck aſhes, with the dung you beſtow on it, which will cauſe it to work better, and be one means to prevent chopping and cleaving, which

this natur'd ground is ſubject unto in dry weather. A wet ground may be helped by Drains, Ditches, or Ponds, being diſcreetly contrived, as alſo by laying your Beds or Quarters pretty high and riſing in the middle, the better to ſhoot off the water. And the ſame ſorts of dung and ſoil will be fit for this kind of ground as well as for the former. A courſe Gravel is altogether unfit for this employment, except you change the nature of it, by raiſing it of ſuch a thickneſs as may make it for your purpoſe with any ſort of earth which is apt to be wrought upon, and may yield nouriſhment to what you plant thereon. Alſo if your ground be very ſtony, your beſt way will be to dig and pick out what ſtones you can, at leaſt the biggeſt, and to make a ſupply either of dung or earth, that you may have at leaſt a full ſpit deep of earth to work upon (the more the better.) Other ſorts of courſe grounds there are, that by labour and coſt may be made capable of bringing forth Trees to good purpoſe. But I forbear to ſpeak further of them at preſent, only take notice, that the beſt ſorts of ground for your purpoſe, to plant or make Gardens upon, are a fine ſandy Loame, or a fat ſand, or a ſhort brittle Loame or brick Earth, or any good thorow mould, be the cooler what it will. The truth is, every man cannot have what is beſt for his purpoſe, and therefore muſt endeavor to ſupply the defect with good Husbandry.

Of preparing the Ground, and ſowing the Kernels and Stones of Fruit, either of Pears, Apples, or Crabs, &c.

HAving made choice of a piece of ground, whereon to raiſe your Stocks, the firſt thing you are to do is to dig it very exactly, or ſtock it with a Mattaxe, if occaſion require, and cleanſe it diligently from all roots, weeds and ſtones, that may hinder the thriving of your Stocks, eſpecially from Couch or Twitch-graſs, Nettle, or any other offenſive Weeds that are not eaſily deſtroyed by ordinary hand-weeding. But if it be a ground that hath been very much over-run with bad weeds, as Twitch-graſs, &c. it will be your beſt way to dig it over a ſecond time before you ſow it, for it is a very hard thing to cleanſe ſuch a ground with once digging. Your ground being digged and cleanſed, and well enricht (for the heartier it is, the quicker will your profit be) then tread out one Bed or more, according as the quantity of ſtones or kernels you intend to ſow require, either of the ſtampings or preſſings of Crabs, where Verjuice is made, or of Apples or Pears, where Sider or Perry is made, or the Kernels of Apples or Pears, ſaved from fruit otherwiſe: but for my part I do like the ſtocks of Crabs and wild Pears better for a Nurſery, and to graft on, than thoſe that are raiſed from better fruits, although theſe laſt indeed do ſhoot more clear, & come forward faſter in ſtock, but the other are more hardy, and ordinarily make the better Tree (yet the other may do well.) You muſt ſift your mould from the courſeſt of the droſs, that you may the better diſcern how thick or thin to ſow them; be ſure to ſow them in an indifferent manner, not too thick, leſt they ſtarve one another, nor too thin, leſt they anſwer not

your labour and coſt, by reaſon of their ſmall number. and beſides, what is wanting in your intended Crop, will be made up in weeds; therefore endeavour to keep a mean: then cover them about two inches thick with fine mould, having a care you leave none un covered, leaſt the Mice take your Bed, and diſappoynt you of your Crop. After this manner you may ſow Cherry ſtones, as I have often done with good ſucceſs; or you may prick out your Kernels or Cherry ſtones one by one, about two or three inches or more aſunder, they will come on faſter, and ſave a year or more. Thus may you do with the ſtones of Plums, Peaches, Wallnuts, *&c.* only ſetting them ſomwhat further aſunder. You may likewiſe ſet Nuts or Filberds, alſo ſweet-bryar (But in ſowing Sweet Bryar, and other ſuch like, you muſt bruiſe the Berries between your hands, which is the ſureſt way) Acorns, Aſhen Keyes, Sicamores, Hawes, or the Seeds or Kernels of any other kinds of Shrubs or Trees. The Seaſon when this work is to be done, is any time from the beginning of *September* till *Chriſtmaſs*, or ſooner, according to the time when every ſort is ripe; only Cheſnuts muſt not be ſet ſo ſoon, but rather towards the end of *February*, or thereabouts, for the Froſt is apt to kill them alſo. The Stones of Apricocks are apt to Spring too forward, and ſo ſubject to miſcarry by the Froſts coming on them being tender. Yet ſome do uſe another order or faſhion with their ſtones and kernels of all ſorts, which is keeping them in earth in Tubs, or ſuch like materials; and then in *February* having prepared the ground, they ſow them in Trenches, in like manner as Peaſe are ſown, only the Rowes are nearer together. You muſt take care that they do not ſpire too much before you ſow them, and ſow not too thick. The truth is, I have practiſed this way of keeping the ſtones of Peaches, and ſuch like,

until

until the Spring,& then ſet them out about half a foot aſunder, or more, in good earth ; thoſe that did not chip,I did crack,and ſet the kernels. Obſerve that they are to be kept in the houſe in ſome Cellar, or other convenient place,until your ſeaſon comes,keeping them coverd from the Mice. Alſo take notice, that if your Peach ſtones be put into earth any thing early, and the earth moiſt or damp,they will be ſomwhat apt to ſprout early,and therefore muſt be ſet out betimes. But this inconvenience happeneth,if it prove wet and cold, your tender ſprouted Peaches or Apricocks are ſubject to rot and come to nothing,except you defend them from the foreſaid inconveniences. Another way I have uſed alſo with good ſucceſs, which is, to keep my Peach-ſtones in an ordinary way without earth, till near the Spring, and then cracking them by ſetting them edg-long upon ſome hard thing, after that laying them in ſome convenient place, with a laying of mold, and a laying of kernels,ſo keeping them from overmuch moiſture, but giving them all the advantage of the Sun, in which caſe a little moiſture was requiſite ; and when they were well ſprouted,the weather being moderately dry, I ſet them in their order ; ſome will ſpire a month or two before others : I have ſet ſome out in *May*, which have been fit to inocculate the ſame Sommer. That which comes next to be lookt after, is the keeping them clean from weeds at all times, which, if ſuffered to grow to any bigneſs, will ſtarve your Stocks ; beſides, you can ſcarce pull up a great weed, unleſs you pluck up your young Stocks with it. Take notice,that if you have the ſtones or kernels of any choice fruit,of which you deſire to have fruit quickly,then take ſome buds even of the ſame years growth, if of a Peach or Nectorin,and inocculate on ſome convenient Stock;or if of other fruit,you may bring it to paſs the ſecond year at furtheſt,and ſo have your deſire.

Of

Of the Season and Order of Planting out of young Stocks.

After your Stocks are of two years growth, or after the first year, if they have thriven lustily, you may take up the forwardest, or all of them, if you please: but usually a Bed of Stocks that's sown indifferently thick, will yield a supply of stocks for three or four years drawing, if you first take only the biggest and most thriving, suffering the rest to grow bigger. And now having prepared a piece of ground, which ought to be well dug, and enricht with good rotten dung or soile, then sort out your Stocks; those that have good spreading roots, cut the ends of every root pretty near, and the tops within seaven or eight inches of the root, unless you desire to leave some of the straitest to run up to graft or inocculate, about standard or heading height, and then where you intend to plant them range a Line, and plant them in order seaven or eight inches distant one from other, allowing three or four foot between every range of stocks, or more, if you desire to sow any Herbage between, as Carrots, Onyons, &c. if not, three foot is wide enough. But as for those stocks that run with a down-right or a tap root, top them as the former, and cut a good deal off the down-right root, and then in a bed prepared range your Line, and set them in order, somwhat thicker both in rank and file, with a stick, such as we use to set Beans with, which is a quicker way; then with your Spade be sure you forget not to close the earth to the roots: so let them rest till they have got some good spreading roots. Then you may plant them out where they may be grafted, which may be after two years growth. You will find a great difference between a Tree that is planted shal-

ſhallow, and hath ſpreading roots, and one that hath a tap root, or is planted too deep: the ſhallow hath ordinarily the beſt ground, and the influence of the Heavens doth operate more ſpeedily and effectually, which cauſeth Trees to bear fruit beſt and quickeſt. And thus you may do with the ſuckers of any kind, either of Peares, Plums, Cherries, &c. of which in a little time you may make a good improvement: After two years growth you may graft or inocculate many of them in caſe they thrive well. It will be your beſt way to let your ſtocks for Pears or Apples be pretty luſty before you graft them, that then they may be able to ſhoot high enough the firſt year for their heading height. I have often found it inconvenient to graft ſtocks too weak; though I know ſome will graft them the ſame year they were planted. Indeed it may ſo chance amongſt many, ſome few may have ſome indifferent ſhoots; but I know, had they ſtayed two years, they would have been as forward and handſomer Trees. Beſides, there be ſeveral ſorts of fruit, ſuch as Pearmains, Winter Queenings, July-flowers Apples, &c that will not make a Tree worth your labour, if the ſtock be not very luſty before you graft them, they do naturally ſhoot ſo weakly and crooked. Thus it is with divers ſorts of Peare, of which the Warden is one of the worſt to make a handſome graceful Tree of. Obſerve this for certain, that generally thoſe ſtocks which have been raiſed from the ſtone or kernel, have better Roots than thoſe raiſed from Suckers, after they have been once planted, and the Tap-root cut pretty ſhort.

The next thing to be conſidered, is the Seaſon when this work of planting is to be performed, which is from the end of *September* to the end of *February*,

or

or a little later, if occasion require: But if the season be very dry, or the sap very high, as it is sometimes at that time of the year, in many sorts of stocks and trees that are very thriving, stay till the ground be well moistened, and then your stocks will rise with less labour and better roots, not being so apt to break: or you may stay till the sap be a little more hardned: but if not, I know no inconvenience in it, being you are to cut off the greatest part of your stock. You may know your stocks or trees have done growing for that season, if your stock appear blunt, or only having a bud at the top; but on the contrary, if there be very small and fresh Leaves, then the tree is yet growing. In taking the head of the season to plant your trees, they will have taken new root, before the ground be much chilled or cooled with wet and cold weather, and thereby will take root the sooner, and so the trees will be the better prepared to shoot with the first, which is oft-times as good as a year saved, they being free from miscarriage in case of a very dry Spring, which many times destroyes such trees as are late planted. Take notice that Snow is as great an enemy to trees as any thing (in case it lye long on the roots when they are taken up) Also drying Winds are very bad.

These

These things following are apt to grow of Cuttings or Slips.

As

Codlings,
Genitings,
Brets,
Some sorts of *Sweetings*,
Genet-Moyles,
Quinces,
Gooseberries,
Corrans,
Figgs,
Vines,
Tamarisk,
Roses in some Grounds,
Honey-Suckles.

By laying almost any sort of Trees or Shrubs will grow, if a little Incision be made, as, I shall mention afterward.

As

Mulberries,
Cornelions, sometimes of Slips,
Lime-trees,
Gilder-Roses, &c.
Roses of all sorts.

The season for setting of the Cutting of Trees to grow, is the same with planting of Fruit-trees; From the fall of the leaf, to the end of *February*.

The season to increase Trees, and by laying, is, any time either Spring, Summer, or Winter; But by laying in the Spring or Summer, they may be fit to take off, and plant the Winter following.

Of the Order and Manner of Graffing, and first of the necessary Tools for that purpose.

THat you may proceed orderly, you are to furnish your self with a fine small Saw, that is well set and sharp, also a good strong Pruning Knife, being made a very little coming, which will be very ready to cut off Heads of your Stocks which you intend to Graft,

if they be not too big, but ſome uſe a kind of drawing Knife for that purpoſe, and is a little quicker than a Saw; alſo a good ordinary midling Knife to cleave your Stocks, as alſo to cut your Cyons if it be very good, or elſe another only for that purpoſe which muſt be kept very ſharp, therefore you are to have a Whenſtone to quicken your Knives, as occaſion requires, alſo a Stick of a foot or nine inches long made of a piece of an old Spade or Shovel-handle, or ſome other hard Wood to uſe in the ſtead of a Mallet to drive your Knife when you cleave your Stock, it is more convenient and handſome for the purpoſe, as alſo an Iron Tool about an handful in length or little more, made turning at each end about an inch and a half, if it be ſteel'd at either end it will be the better, and not ſo apt to bend when you hold open a ſtrong Stock, thoſe ends are to be made flat a little like a Chyſil, but not above half an inch broad at moſt, only pretty ſtrong, if you will one end may be pretty ſmall for ſmaller Stocks, the other bigger, and the uſe of it is to hold open your Stock till you have ſet your Graft or Cyon in its place; the ſhape of this and the other tools are prevented to your view. Alſo in caſe you have any ſtrong or ſtubborn Stocks that are apt to pinch your Cyon too hard, you are to have ſome ſmall Chips, or Sticks cut Wedge faſhion to keep your ſtock from pinching your Graft too hard. Alſo you are to prepare a quantity of Clay or Loame, which ought to be very well tempered, either with pretty ſtore of Hay or Stable-litter chopt ſmall, if it be not very well tempered and wrought together, it will be apt to fall from your Graft in caſe of much wet, or chop or cleave in caſe of dry Weather.

The next thing you are to take notice of is, what Stocks

ſtocks are fitteſt for each ſort or kind of Fruit to be graſted upon; Know therefore that the Crab or Wilding-ſtocks are the fitteſt and beſt to graft any ſort of Pippins or Apples upon, although ſome are of another judgment, and think that thoſe ſtocks that are raiſed of the Kernels of good Apples are better; But I have had cauſe to judge otherwiſe, although as I ſaid formerly, ſome ſorts of them will will grow more free or gole, and be fit for uſe ſooner: But the Stocks of ſome ſorts of Sweetings are very bad, becauſe they never make a conſiderable Tree for ſtature, are exceeding apt to ſend forth ſuckers from the Root. Likewiſe the Stock of wild Pears either of Kernels, or Suckers is the beſt to graft any ſort of Pears upon or Medlars, the white Buſh is likewiſe good to graft Medlars upon and ſometimes Pears, but if they be not grafted very near the ground, the Graft will outgrow the Stock and make a very unhandſome Tree; Pears are alſo grafted upon Quince Stocks, and are good for ſuch Trees as are to be planted againſt a Wall, becauſe they do not uſually make ſo great a Tree as the Pear-ſtock, Medlars may likewiſe be budded or grafted upon the Quince-ſtock; but to graft Pears upon Apples or Apples upon Pears, I could never find it worth my labour: Alſo the wild black or Honey Cherry-ſtocks are beſt to Graft or Inoculate any kind of Cherry upon, whether they be of Suckers or ſown of the Cherry ſtones: Alſo the ordinary wild *Engliſh* Cherry-ſtocks are good to graft any ſort of good Cherry upon, but they are beſt for Wall or Dwarf Trees, and moſt fit for ſome ſorts of great leaf'd Cherries which are apt to run much to Wood and bear but little, their greateſt fault is to abound with Suckers. Alſo Plum-ſtocks of divers ſorts, eſpecially the White, Black, and Red Pear-plum, alſo the Red Damaſcen, with ſeveral o-

ther ſorts are fit ſtocks for any ſort of Aprecocks, Peaches, Nectorins, or for any ſort of good Plum, alſo the Stocks raiſed from the Stones or Kernels of Peaches or Nectorins are very good to bud any ſorts of Peaches or Nectorins on, they will likewiſe bear Fruit of themſelves according to their kind they came off, although ſome will vary ſomething, as indeed it is uſual in all ſorts of Fruits, of which there are divers kinds, to bring variety from their Stones or Kernels, being ſet, although ſome kinds of Airs and Grounds are more apt to produce variety than others, as appears by the many new ſorts, eſpecially of Peaches, Nectorins and Pears that are brought us from Forrain parts, chiefly from *France*. Plums grafted on Gherries, or Cherries on Plums will not agree. I confeſs I have had them take well and thrive for one year, and then die. So they that deſire practice for Recreation, may inoculate one ſors of Corrant upon another, and have both Red and White upon the ſame Tree; So likewiſe Goosberries, Filbirds, or the great ſort of Nut upon the common Hazel, &cr as I have made trial.

Being furniſhed with Tools, &c. you are to cut ſueh Cyons as are ſuitable for your Stock, not too ſmall or weak, neither very big, alſo ſuch as are of the laſt ſhoots, ſee that they have Buds, for ſome ſhouts which grow within the Tree immediately from the Body, may be of a fit Scantling for your purpoſe, and yet have no Buds, or at leaſt ſo ſmall and backward, that they will do you no ſervice: Some in cutting their Cyons do take an inch or two of the Old or former years Wood, but for my part I never do it, but when I cannot ſpeed, or furniſh my ſelf otherwiſe, and in ſuch a caſe I have made uſe of ſuch as have been part of three years ſhout. Then you may proceed as followeth; Firſt,

with

with your ſtrongeſt Knife or Saw cut off the head of your Stock at a fit heighth where you would have your Tree to head, or which is better, within half a foot or leſs of the ground, if your Stock be not too big, and then pare the top of the Stock ſmooth, and if you put but one Cyon in, which uſually is the beſt way, then you are to cut off a piece with a ſlope cut about an inch and half deep on the worſt ſide of your Stock, putting your Graft on the ſmootheſt and ſtraighteſt ſide, in cutting your Stock thus, it will cover over the ſooner, then take your Cyon which ought to be as the laſt ſhout, it matters not for a joynt of the former years growth, unleſs it be too ſhort, for the ſtraighter and ſmoother your cutting is, the more exact it may fit it to your Stock, eſpecially if your Stock be young and have a thin Sap: (I do not deny but Grafting at a Joynt (as it is commonly call'd) may doe well if the Stock have a thick Sap, as commonly all your Wood Stocks have; then with your Knife being very ſharp, cut your Cyon or Graft with a ſlope cut about an inch and a half more or leſs, according to the ſtrength of your Stock and Graft; Firſt, on the one ſide, and then on the other, making it for ſhape like a Wedge, very ſmooth and even, that it may joyn cloſe all along, only that ſide of your cutting that is to ſtand outmoſt in your Stock, muſt be left a little thicker than the other, otherwiſe your Graft cannot joyn ſo exactly with the Sap as it ought, if your Cuttings be long, you may make two or three Cyons, of one leaving, four or five buds to a Cyon, then take your Knife and place it even on the middle of the head of the Stock, and with your ſtick before mentioned, in the ſtead of a Mallet drive your Knife a little way into your Stock, then raiſe your hand, and ſink the point of your Knife ſloping on the edge or bark of your Stock,

or ſide-wayes cleave your Stock of ſuch a depth only, as you make way for your Graft or a very little more; by this Order your Stock will be cleft more ſmooth, and handſome, and even, and not cleave croſs nor ragged, as ſometimes ſmall Stocks are apt to do, and then your Inſtrument or Grafting Chizel being driven into the cleft of your Stock a little way, you may hold the cleft open until you have placed your Graft, the which muſt be ſet exactly Sap to Sap, and if your Stock be young, and hath a very thin Sap, then there is required more exactneſs and circumſpection in every part of the work; If your Stock have a thick Sap, you may place your Graft a little more in, yet ſo that the edge of your Graft may be even with the Sap which is the main in the buſineſs; having placed your Graft, you are gently to take away, or Knock out your Grafting Chizel without miſplacing your Graft, and then with a handful either more or leſs of your tempered Clay as the ſize of the Stock requires; lay upon the head of your Stock about an inch above, and ſomething lower than the cleft of your ſtock went, ſmooth your Clay, round and handſome that it may ſtick on and keep out both Wet and Wind. I have known when Clay hath not been well tempered, a haſty ſhower hath waſht all off again within a day or two, much to the prejudice of the Grafts: If you put two Grafts in a Stock, you muſt cleave both ſides of your ſtock ſmooth by raiſing and ſinking your hand, whereby you may cut the Bark ſmooth as you go, alſo if your ſtocks are as big as a mans Wriſt, you are to cleave your ſtock twice, not croſs, but both overtwart, & put in four Grafts or Cyons, but if your ſtock be too big to cleave, then you may graft them in the Sap as ſhall be ſhewed afterwards.

If your Stock be very ſtiff, you muſt put in a little wedge of wood to keep it from pinching your Cyon too hard, which may ſpoil it.

terwards. Some do cut their Cyons with ſhoulders, the which I ſeldom do, unleſs my Graft be too big for my ſtock, but being done handſome, it may occaſion the covering of the ſtock the ſooner. Yet the former way will do well enough, and cover the ſooner, if the contrary ſide of your ſtock be taken off with a good ſlope cut; Take notice that your Cyons of Plums and Cherries muſt not be cut ſo thin as Pears and Apples may, eſpecially your great leaved Cherries, as Harts, &c. becauſe of the great Pith they have; the truth is, Budding, or Inoculating, and Whip Grafting is ſureſt and beſt for all choice ſorts of Cherries. The ſeaſon for this work of Grafting is from *January* to the end of *March*: Sometimes I have grafted both ſooner and later, even in *May*, but you muſt take notice my Cuttings hath been cut betimes, and buried all over in the Ground to keep them backward, otherwiſe your labour will come to nothing; Remember that all early Blooming fruit ought to be Grafted a moneth before Apples at the leaſt.

All great leaved Cherries, and early Pears to be grafted in *February* at leaſt.

Another manner of Grafting call'd Whip-grafting as followeth to be practiſed only upon ſmall Stocks.

YOu are to be provided of ſuch Grafts or Cyons as are pretty gole and ſtreight of a ſuitable growth & ſubſtance with your ſtocks, at leaſt with the place whereabout you would graft them, then make choyce of a ſtreight place on your ſtock, and cut off the head of it, (at ſuch a heighth and place as you can anſwer with your Cyon) with a ſlope cut about an inch and a half in length more or leſs as occaſion requires, then take your Cyon and cut it with the like ſlope cut on that ſide

ſide as will beſt anſwer your ſtock, and of the ſame length, that it may anſwer as exactly, if poſſible, as if it had been cut off from the ſame place before, ſo as to anſwer ſap to ſap, without which you can expect no ſucceſs: * Some after they have fitted ſtock and Graft, doe give both ſtock and Graft a little notch or ſlit to make them to ſtick or hang together whilſt they prepare their baſs, and then wind their baſs about it to keep them both even, and cloſe putting ſome Clay about it, and ſo let it reſt until it be well cloſed, but it may be performed ſufficiently without the notches, as I have often done, and then about Midſummer or ſooner, as you may know by their thriving you muſt untie them, otherwiſe it will gird them ſo that the Wind will be apt to break them off when the top groweth any thing big; It is a good way if you find they have been pent or girt over much to tie them again for a little time, otherwiſe they may be apt to crack where they were joyned, by reaſon of their ſudden liberty after their being ſo hard pent, which ſometimes makes a fault; The ſeaſon is the ſame with other Grafting, according to the kinds of Fruits.

* The length of your Graft is as much as in other Grafting.

Another way of Grafting a little different from the former, and is for ſmall ſtocks, but yet of a litle bigger ſize than the former.

FIrſt, Cut off the top of your ſtock even at the top, at what heighth you pleaſe, then make thoſe of your Graft not very ſmall, and cut one ſide only of it with a ſlope cut as in the former way of Grafting, about an inch or more, as the ſtrength of your Graft will bear, if you will you may give it a croſs cut like a ſhoulder, only the depth of the bark or ſap, very littlemore, that it

it may a little reſt on the top of the ſtock, and be careful to cut your Graft very ſmooth, that it may fit and joyn exactly on your ſtock; then make choice of that ſide of your ſtock that will ſute beſt with your Graft for ſtraitneſs, then lay the cut part of your Graft againſt that part of your ſtock where you deſire or intend to joyn it, and meaſure the length of it, and with a ſharp knife cut or ſlice off ſo much of the bark only, as the bredth and length of the cut of your Cyon or Graft contains, and then place it ſo exactly, as if it had been cut from the ſame place; then bind them together with ſome Baſs, and Clay it as you do other Grafts, letting it reſt until it be well taken, and then you may untie it, for the ſame reaſon with the former.

Another manner of Grafting to be performed only upon ſuch Trees, which for the moſt part are too big to cleave and Graft in the Cleft.

THe way of it is, firſt to cut off the Head of your Tree you would Graft at a convenient height for heading, not very low, if it exceed the thickneſs of a mans arm, then pare the top of it ſmooth; then prepare your Grafts, cutting them only on one ſide with a ſlope cut about an inch or more in length, and then taking off a little of the Bark, only on the other ſide, and if your Grafts are any thing gole or thick, you may cut them with a ſhoulder on that ſide which is to be placed next the Wood, which is that ſide that was cut moſt, and then with a wedg of iron, or of hard-wood made of the ſhape of your Grafts that are to be ſet on your Tree, or rather an Inſtrument of the ſhape, expreſſed in the fore-going Plate, the turning end of it which is to make way for your Graft to be made and faſhioned after the

form of your Graft as it is cut, the side of it, that is to go next the Wood flat, being the fore-part of it, the other a very little round, rather inclining to flat, let it want something of a quarter of an inch in thickness, in the thickest or upper part, except you make it a pretty deal longer than you need, to drive in to make way for your Cyon: Having your Cyons ready, you shall first with your knife make a little shallow cut or small scratch, that the Bark may the better yield or give way without breaking asunder, and then just against your Cut or scratch on the Bark, you are gently to drive in your Instrument between the Wood and the Bark of such a depth as may make way for your Graft, then beat out your Instrument, and thrust in your Graft as low or deep as it is cut, and when you have put in as many Grafts as you think convenient, you must lay a sufficient quantity of well-tempered Clay, to keep out wind and water, raising your clay high on the top, that the wet do not get in and spoil your labour; this way of Grafting is very apt to take and thrive, but are oft subject to be broken off with the wind, chiefly when the Bark is cut or broken quite open, which with care may be prevented, the danger of breaking off with the wind may be prevented by fastning a stick or two to the body of your Tree, and then tying your Grafts there to, beginning to tie them before they have got too great a head, *&c.* to have a care of them for the first two years after, by which time they may be past that inconvenience; sometimes when a stock hath not been very big, I have put two Cyons in the cleft, and two in the sap, and hath been a good way both easie and sure; a little practice will inform your judgment more than I can well tell how to express, both in this & other the like practices. (The season is when the sap begins to be a little stirring, the bark will give way the easier) Other forms of grafting there

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are uſed, which I forbear to relate; theſe being both eaſie and ſufficient, only one form more I had almoſt forgot, which is uſeful for ſeveral ſorts of fruits, and choice Flowering Trees or ſhrubs: And is as followeth.

Another manner or way of Grafting call'd Inarching.

HAving a ſort of Fruit or other choice Tree, or flowering ſhrub that is tender or hard to propagate by the more ordinary ways (otherwiſe it is not worth the trouble) and there be ſtocks of a ſutable nature growing near accidentally, or planted purpoſely about it, your ſtocks being of a ſufficient ſize and growth for the purpoſe, make choice of a convenient branch either of the laſt years, or two years growth; as alſo of ſuch a height on your ſtock, as may be beſt both for the ſize of your Tree, and the convenient joyning of both ſtock and branch, then cut off the Head of your ſtock, and on the moſt convenienteſt ſide for your purpoſe, cut a notch juſt againſt the middle of the head about an inch or two in length, from the head downward, and the depth as the thickneſs of your Cyon will neceſſarily require, or in the ſtead of cutting a notch, you may cleave your ſtock, chiefly on the ſide where your branch is to be fixt or placed; but firſt, you are to prepare your Graft by cutting it in ſuch a form as may fit either the notch or cleft, not cutting your branch off, you may cut it either with ſhoulders or without, leaving that ſide thickeſt, that is to ſtand outmoſt on your ſtock, and then fix it exactly ſap to ſap, as in other Graftings, without which no Graft can take, then tie it with ſome Baſs that it may not ſtart or ſlip out of its place, and then with well-temper'd morter or wax wrap it well, that no wind or rain get in to ſpoil your Graft.

Another way for this kind of Grafting is, that in the ſtead of either notching or cleaving your ſtock, ſlice or pare off a piece of the bark, and a little of the Wood only on that ſide which is beſt for your purpoſe, about an inch or more, and then cut off only ſo much of the bark from the convenient ſide of your ſtock, as the cut on your branch will exactly fit, neither wider nor narrower, but as exact as if it had been cut from the ſame place; if you will, you may let them into another with a ſlit on the ſtock, and Graft as in Whip-grafting, and then tie them cloſe together, and either wax or clay it as aforeſaid, and ſo let it reſt until it be well taken, and ſhoot pretty well, and then untie your Graft, leaſt it ſhould gird and occaſion it to break off with the wind, you may if you will tie it again gently, and clay it if you will, and ſo let it reſt until it hath had the years ſhoot, and then you may cut off the branch cloſe at the lower end, and beſtow your Tree as you pleaſe; and by this means you may have a bearing Tree the ſame year of its Grafting. The ſeaſon is the ſame with other Graftings, as the kind of Fruit is earlier or later.

Another way of propagating, or increaſing of Fruit-trees.

Although this is no kind of Grafting, yet by the practice of it good ſorts of Fruits may be increaſed, and to that end, having a Fruit-tree you deſire to increaſe more of the kind, about *Midſummer*, ſometimes a little ſooner, as alſo later, whileſt the ſap is very high, which in ſome Trees or Fruit is earlier, in ſome later, make choice of a convenient branch or ſhoot of an indifferent ſize, not very big, and a little above the place from whence it ſpringeth, or where you ſee moſt convenient, apply a pretty quantity of well-tempered mor-

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ter round about, and make such provision with convenient tying, that the morter do not fall off either by the washing of the Rain or otherwise, and so form your clay on the top of it, that it may a little receive, and retain moisture in case of Rain or otherwise, and then cut the bark off round about under the place where the clay is, about two or three inches wide, you may cut the bark round in two places, and peel it off with ease, and in the clay or morter it will either put forth root, or prepare it so for rooting, that being cut off about the beginning of the planting season it will grow, which sometimes is very good about the end of *September*, (and sometimes the beginning of *September*, for many sorts of Fruit-trees) but if the sap be very high, and in a growing posture, as sometimes it is, you may stay longer, especially if it prove very dry weather, you must proportion your Plant with discretion, not leaving too much for your young root to feed, least you lose your Plant and labour both; and thus any who delights in these kind of exercises, may increase good Fruits naturally, if you Plant early, and the ground something dry, it will be the surest way to keep your Plant moist at the root, especially at the first planting.

Another form of Grafting I should have mentioned before, but forgot, it is or may be call'd notch Grafting, it is best practised on small stocks; the manner is, if it be very small, as about the bigness of a mans little finger, or thereabout, cut off the top smooth, and then in the stead of cleaving your stock, cut a deep notch with a very sharp knife about an inch or less, if the stock be very small, and then cut your Cyon fit for it, placing it exactly sap to sap, if your Cyon doth answer the size of the stock, you may fit it exactly on both sides, if not, you may slope off the contrary side of your stock; also if your stock have substance enough, you need not cut

your

your notch quite through on both ſides, you may cut your Cyon with ſhoulders or without, as you like beſt; ſhoulders may ſeem to cover the head ſooneſt; after you have plac'd your Cyon, you are to tie it with a little baſs, and then cover it with well-temper'd clay or wax, as in other Graftings, not fogetting to untie your baſs when it begins to thrive well.

Of the way and manner of Inoculating.

THe which is the taking off a bud from one Tree, and putting it between the bark and the Wood of another Tree or ſtock, the end is the ſame with other wayes of Grafting, and moreover by this way, divers ſorts of Fruit which are not apt to take or grow by ordinary ways of Grafting, are by this eaſily encreaſed; and therefore to this purpoſe, you are to be provided of a good ſharp knife, ſomething bigger than an ordinary Pen-knife, being made flat at the end of the haft like a ſmall wedge about an inch in length or little more, and about half an inch in breadth or leſs, made thin and taper, with an edge as it were at the end; the uſe of it is to open and raiſe the bark of your ſtock within, in which you are to put your bud; alſo ſome Quills, ſome bigger, and ſome leſs, cut after the faſhion of a Gouge, as it is expreſſed in the firſt Plate, or elſe ſome tools made of the ſame ſhape of three or four ſizes, ſome bigger, ſome leſs, made of Steel very thin and ſhallow, from the ſize of a good Gooſe-quill, to the ſize of a Crows-quill, which may pretty well fit with the ſeveral ſizes of ſhoots you may have occaſion to make uſe of in your practice: yet I am not ignorant that there be divers who uſe this Art, and do uſe neither Quills, nor any flat end as is mentioned at the knifes haft end, but only a ſhort ſharp knife with

a ſlope point to open the bark, their manner I ſhall mention anon; the ſeaſon for inoculating, is from the beginning of *June*, to the end of *July*, ſometimes a little ſooner upon ſome occaſions, but very often for Roſes and natural Peach-ſtocks, *&c.* till *September*; however it is the free running of the ſap that is the ſure Rule to go by, as alſo the ſtrength or fitneſs of the bud, which ſometimes is not of ſufficient growth, when notwithſtanding the ſtocks will riſe well enough: Being provided with tools, ſtocks and fruit of a ſutable nature, to take up your ſtocks, and the ſeaſon fitting, you are to make choice of ſuch ſhoots as are of the ſame years growth, whoſe buds are pretty forward, eaſily diſcerned behind the leaf (otherwiſe you may loſe your labour, although the ſhield or Scutcheon do take) then cut off the leaf, leaving only the ſtalk, or but little of the leaf, leaſt it ſhould be troubleſome; but it is no ways uſeful as to the growing of your bud, the ſtalk may be a little uſeful to hold by, but may be ſpared without prejudice; ſome do approve only of thoſe buds that have one ſingle leaf only, but for my part, I uſually make uſe of thoſe with two or three leaves as well as of any other, if the bud be not too forward, only I do refuſe a few of the lower-moſt buds, which oft are bloſſom buds, (except in young trees that are not bearing) then go to your ſtock and prune only ſo much as may make way to do your work in the moſt convenient place of it, (much pruning doth oft occaſion your bud to ſpring the ſame Summer, which is not convenient, it oft doth bl.ſt in the Winter, at the beſt it doth not make ſo fair a ſhoot as thoſe that ſpring the next ſeaſon) then begin at the loweſt or biggeſt end of your branch or cutting, and cut the bark only with a croſs cut about half an inch below the bud you intend to uſe more or leſs, as your branch is in ſtrength, and then with your knife cut off your bud with the bark, and a little

tle

tle wood, as much above your bud as the croſs cut was under it, beginning your cut above your bud, and then the form of it will be like a Scutcheon or ſhield turned upſide downward, then take your ſhield or bud between your thumb and fore-finger of your left hand, with the bud next your fore-finger, the wood next your thumb, your finger cloſe under the ſtalk or bud, then with your Quill or Gouge-ſhaped as aforeſaid, and as it is here expreſſed in the firſt Plate, thruſt it between the wood and the bark, taking the bud and bark clean from the wood, which is of no further uſe, and be ſure there be no hole in the inſide of your ſhield, eſpecially againſt the bud, if there be, your ſhield is of no uſe, the principal for growing being wanting; and therefore to ſleight that and take another, obſerving the former rules, and then make choice of a ſmooth place on your ſtock at ſuch a height as is moſt fit for your purpoſe, whether for wall or ſtandard, and then with your knife make an over thwart cut on your ſtock the depth of the bark only, and then from the middle of that over-thwart cut upward, make another cut of the length of your ſhield or Scutcheon, the depth of the bark only; ſometimes the cutting into the wood occaſions it to gum and ſpoil your bud) the ſhape of thoſe Cuts will be like a Roman T turned up-ſide down, and then with the flat end of your knife haft made for the purpoſe, thruſt it between the Cut, and raiſe the bark on each ſide ſo wide as for the ſhield or bud to lie flat and plain, and be careful after you have made entrance between the bark, that you bear up your hand or tool towards the bark, ſo as not to rub or gall the ſap next the wood, which ſhould take with your bud, then hold open the bark at the lower end, and put in the taper or picket end of your bud, and draw it juſt even with the over-thwart cut, either by the ſtalk which it will eaſily do, or with the brand of your knife

knife thruſt it into its place, and then having ſome baſs (which is the beſt and readieſt of any other ſort of ties) wind it all over except the very bud pretty cloſe and tite, beginning at the lower end, that neither wind or rain get in to deſtroy your labours, and then tie it faſt, and ſo let it reſt for a fortnight or there abouts, or which is the ſureſt way, until you diſcern your baſs or ties begin to gird; but know that you may ſpoil your bud as well by letting it be ty'd too long, as by untying too ſoon; but for the moſt part a fortnight is ſufficient, ſometimes again three weeks is little enough; a little obſervation will put you out of doubt, but for ſuch ſtock or trees as are great and quick growers, as natural Peaches and Roſes and the like, they muſt not be too long ty'd, leaſt they gird and break off at the buding place with wind, which is uſual: they that deſire to be very curious, and have but few to mind, may untie at a fortnight or ten days end, and gently tie their buds again.

Two buds on a ſtock may be ſufficient, if well put in.

There are other forms of doing this work, which are as followeth: having made choice of a good ſhoot or cutting of the ſame years growth as aforeſaid, cut off the leaves, leaving only the ſhort ſtalks, then beginning at the lower end of your ſhoot, a little above the Eye or bud make an over-thwart Cut quite round, and then cut the bark on each ſide of the bud from the over-thwart cut above downward an inch in length or thereabout, and then ſloping each ſide towards the lower end, that it appear as the former turned upſide down, then pull off the looſe or ſuperfluous bark on the back-ſide, & lower end, then holding your cutting in your left hand, your thumb being againſt the bud leſt it ſhould ſlip off, and then with the flat end of your knife half raiſe the bark on each ſide of your Scutcheon, and then with a Quill or

b uding Gouge mentioned before; take your ſhield or Scutcheon off, keeping the thumb of your left hand pretty hard againſt the bud, leaſt it ſhould ſlip off, and leave the ſubſtance of the bud behind; but for my part, when I did uſe this faſhion of budding, I did uſe no Quill, but after the bark was raiſed on each ſide of my bud as aforeſaid, I did ſlip off my bud or Scutcheon with the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, bearing the fore-finger of my left hand hard againſt on the contrary ſide, and ſo forced it off ſide-ways, and a little downward withall, and then cut your ſtock with an over-thwart cut on a clear place as aforeſaid, and another from the middle of that downward, and then the ſhape of thoſe Cuts on the bark will be of the T faſhion of a Roman T then with the flat end of your haft raiſe the bark on each ſide, beginning at the top ſo wide, as that your bud may lie flat or plain; put it in and tie it pretty cloſe and tite as was formerly ſaid; this way I uſed divers years with ſucceſs.

Another form of budding is this, having your branch and buds ready as in the former ways, cut the bark with an over-thwart cut quite round both above and below your bud you would take off, then cut the bark on each ſide your bud with a down right cut from the upper-thwart cut to the lower, then pull off the back part of the bark behind your bud, and lay it on a clear place on your ſtock, where you would have your bud grow, and then with your knife cut the bark off your ſtock with two over-thwart cuts, juſt of the ſame length with your piece of bark, and then give another cut on the bark of your ſtock down right from the upper over-thwart cut to the nether-moſt, and then open the bark of your ſtock on each ſide; then raiſe the bark on each ſide of your bud, and force it off in that manner, as was mentioned in the former way of budding, and then your bud or ſhield will

reſemble the laſt form, but the Cuts on your ſtock this form ⊢ then put in your bud and it will exactly fit, then tie it up as aforeaid.

Another way or form which is uſed by ſome, they cut the form of their Scutcheon with ſome wood, as in the firſt manner or form of inoculating is mentioned, and then with a nimble ſlit which is eaſie enough, tear off the Scutcheon or bud from the wood, and then make ready your ſtock after any of the former ways to put in your bud either upwards or downward; divers that uſe this way have only a ſhort good cuting knife with a ſlope point, with which they open the bark of their ſtock, they that have not the right ſleight of taking or ſnatching off the bud, are very apt to leave the ſubſtance of the bud behind; the truth is, any of theſe forms or faſhions will do very well, neither is there any odds more than that ſome are more eaſie or quick, as having fewer circumſtances.

What ſtocks are moſt ſutable for every ſort or kind of fruit to be budded or Grafted upon, is already mentioned before. Another thing to be taken notice of is, that ſo many ſtocks as are inoculated and hold their buds, you are to cut off the heads of them about half a foot above the bud, any time from the beginning of the Winter following, to the beginning of the Spring, only in caſe you have budded any Nectorins or choice Peaches, you are to ſpare ſome ſmall branch off the ſtock to grow up with your bud, for the firſt year at leaſt; yet ſo as to correct it, that it do not Maſter or ſtarve your bud, for there is ſome odds between a Natural and a Step-mother; this is chiefly to be done when you bud Peaches and Nectorins on Plum-ſtocks; alſo you are diligently to over-look

The over timely cutting off the heads of head-ſtocks, doth oft occaſion buds to be a little too forward, therefore if you forbear to head your tendereſt ſorts till the Spring, they will be more ſure.

your buds in the ſpringing time, leaſt they ſhould be deſtroyed by young Catterpillers, which are apt to breed on your bud, eſpecially your Apricocks, and will quickly deſtroy them if not timely prevented, therefore you are to ſearch for them, and where you find the leaves to ſtick together, you may be ſure to find them by gently opening the young leaves, with a needle or pin point, *&c.* Alſo when your buds are ſhot out about half a foot or leſs, you are to tie a piece of baſs about the top of your ſtock, in the moſt convenients place, and then to tie up your tender ſhoot, not only for the more handſome growing of it, but alſo to prevent its breaking off by the wind or other accidents, not forgetting to prune off ſuperfluous buds or ſhoots from your ſtocks by degrees, as your inoculated buds get ſtrength.

Of the order and manner of planting Trees at large.

AND firſt I have here propounded to your view, the manner of planting Orchards, or other plots, after the handſomeſt and orderlieſt faſhion, by which you may perceive how convenient it is to obſerve good order in planting, and how capable the ground is of being brought into ſeveral forms, without altering or hindring the order or beauty of your Plantation. And therefore if you deſire to make your Plantation very beautiful to the eye, you are before you begin to plant, to level your ground either into a flat or hanging level, as the nature or form of your ground requires, or may moſt conveniently be brought to: The way or manner how to level, is very plainly ſet down in that part of the Book that teacheth the ordering of the Garden of Pleaſure, to which I referr you for brevities ſake. But if you are not willing to be at that trouble or coſt, you may notwithſtanding plant your Trees according to the order ſet down, the conveniences whereof are eaſily diſcerned. Then you are to ſtake out your ground according to the order propounded, or any other you like better; ſet your ſtakes exactly both for order and diſtance, as you deſire to have your Trees grow; about a ſcore of ſtakes or fewer may be a ſufficient rule to plant a great ground by; if you will you may after you have ſet your ſtakes, begin and take up a ſtake, to plant a Tree in its place, or you may let them ſtand as a rule untill you have planted every part of your ground beſides, and plant that laſt; but be ſure you do not plant your Trees too nigh to one another, for by ſo doing, they will in a ſhort time hinder one another of convenient Sun and Air, whereby your Fruit would be much bet-

your buds in the ſpringing time, leaſt they ſhould be deſtroyed by young Catterpillers, which are apt to breed on your bud, eſpecially your Apricocks, and will quickly deſtroy them if not timely prevented, therefore you are to ſearch for them, and where you find the leaves to ſtick together, you may be ſure to find them by gently opening the young leaves, with a needle or pin point, *&c.* Alſo when your buds are ſhot out about half a foot or leſs, you are to tie a piece of baſs about the top of your ſtock, in the moſt convenients place, and then to tie up your tender ſhoot, not only for the more handſome growing of it, but alſo to prevent its breaking off by the wind or other accidents, not forgetting to prune off ſuperfluous buds or ſhoots from your ſtocks by degrees, as your inoculated buds get ſtrength.

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ter both for taſt and colour; likewiſe you would loſe the benefit of Roſes, Goosberies, and Corans, which might bring much pleaſure or profit for divers years, as alſo of ſeveral ſorts of Herbage, which might be very uſefull, as Carrets, Onyons, *&c.* or of graſs, the which would be much better then when it is too much overſhadowed: Let not your Apple or Pear Trees ſtand nearer then twenty foot, although the ground be poor, but in good ground twenty five, thirty, or forty foot aſunder, and in ſo doing one Tree will be as good as two or three; but if any ſhall think this diſtance too much, then they may plant Cherries and Plumb-Trees amongſt, I mean a Cherry or Plumb-Tree between every four Apple or Pear-Trees, which of ſome is call'd Antick; the form of it is expreſſed in the foregoing Plate. And if you would have your Trees ſtand on borders, you are to make them before you plant, leſt your Trees ſhould ſtand too deep, which in all ſorts of grounds is no ſmall fault; take notice, that if you obſerve this order, your Cherry-Trees will be paſt the beſt in twenty years time, or thereabout, which if they be then ſtock'd up, your Apple-Tree will be in a very handſom poſture, whereby they will thrive and bear the better; if your ground be very wet, it will be worth your labour to make ſome ſufficient Drains to draw the water to ſome Pond or Ditch, or at leaſt to make your borders whereon you plant both wider and higher; alſo if your ground be not good or rich of it ſelf, it will be your beſt courſe to beſtow a quantity of good mould to every Tree, more or leſs, as the nature of the ground requires; for if it be gravelly, hard, or ſtony, or the like, you are to make the holes the wider, and beſtow the more mould upon them, for according to the goodneſs of your ground, or coſt you beſtow, you may expect your profit: Take notice that dung is not good to lay next

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the roots of your Trees, except it be converted to mould, but even then it is better being mix'd with your earth then alone. You are alſo to prune both tops and roots of every Tree you plant, in ſo doing your Trees will multiply both branches and roots, which indeed is the main end of pruning, the neglect whereof doth ſometimes occaſion the loſs of your Trees, or at leaſt of the not thriving ſo well, or ſpeedily; if your Trees be ſmall, and are well rooted, then you may top them the leſs, but if of a conſiderable ſize, take off the more of his head, there will be the leſs danger of miſcarriage; and in planting ſpread the roots, and let your Tree ſtand as ſhallow as you may conveniently, and in caſe any roots do incline too much downward, then you may give them a little plaſh, and lay them ſo as to ſpread near the upper cruſt of the ground, which is uſually the beſt, and Trees (as I ſaid formerly) receive ſpeedieſt vertue and nouriſhment both from the Sun and ſhowers, only you are to have a little care of them the firſt year, in caſe of a dry Spring or Summer, and in ſuch a caſe it will be well worth your labour to lay a little Horſe-litter or the like ſtuff, round about your Tree, the compaſs of the root, and in ſo doing one watering will be better then two or three without it; and as for ſtaking your Trees, I would never adviſe you to do it, if they will ſtand ſtraight and handſom without it, eſpecially after the firſt year, unleſs (as I ſaid) it be to make a crooked Tree grow ſtraight, or in caſe the head be too weighty for the root, which is a fault and would be mended; but ſee your ſtakes be ſtraight, for I have known handſom Trees ſpoiled with crooked ſtakes; alſo be careſull to tye your Tree cloſe and tite, with ſome Oſier or Willow twigs, or the like, leſt by being too ſlack the wind cauſe your ſtake to fret or gall your Tree, which doth ſometimes cauſe it to canker in

that place; your beſt way is to renew your tyes twice in the growing time of the year, if your Tree be in a thriving condition, leſt your tyes ſhould make a fault, and occaſion your Tree to break off in that place; you may put a little Hay, or the like, between the ſtake and the Tree, before you tye them, there can be no harm in that.

The next thing to be conſidered is the ſeaſon when this work of planting is to be performed, the which I have ſufficiently ſpoke to already, in that place where I ſpake of planting out of Young ſtocks, yet notwithſtanding I will here repeat it again with a little addition: and therefore know, that it is good planting of all ſorts of Fruit-bearing Trees, and others, both for pleaſure or profit, whoſe leaves fall in the Winter, from the beginning of *October*, (and ſometimes ſooner, as the Year falls out, which any indifferent judgement may eaſily apprehend by the rules before ſet down) to the end of *February*, and ſomething after, eſpecially if ſome rules be well taken notice of, which I ſhall mention anon: but the ſureſt way is to take the head of the ſeaſon, for Trees will prepare and put more for root in a fortnight or three weeks when you plant betimes, then they will in ſix or eight when the ground is chill'd with wet and cold: and take notice, that you may ordinarily begin ſooner to plant well grown Trees, then thoſe that are very Young, and in a very thriving condition, eſpecially Young Apple-Trees and Peaches, whoſe ſtocks were raiſed of the Stone or Kirnel, which will be in a growing poſture even untill extreme weather put them to a ſtand: and therefore for ſuch as theſe it would not be amiſs to ſtay a little longer, untill the ſap be ſomewhat hardned, except your Tree be of ſuch a growth as you may afford to take off a pretty deal of its top or head, or that the weather be inclined

to

to moiſture, the which may be a good opportunity. I have ſometimes removed both Vines and other Trees, in a caſe of neceſſity, at *Midſummer*, and with convenient watering and ſhadowing for a time, they have done very well; but this is no ſure rule to go by, but only ſhew you what I have done, and may be by any in the like caſe, and ſometimes to good purpoſe.

And although many of thoſe Trees which are removed very timely, as in the end of *September*, and in *October*, may ſhrink and ſeem to wither much, yet they will recover and come to their former plumpneſs, and do well, as I have oft experienced. Remember that it will be to good purpoſe to water all ſuch Trees as you plant either very early or very late, ſo ſoon as you have planted them: You may judge when the ſap is at a ſtand, by obſerving what I have writ in that place which treateth of the planting out of Young ſtocks, to which I referr you. Take notice that Pear-Trees have ordinarily both leſs and more brittle or ſpalt roots, then Apple-Trees, and therefore you muſt take more pains in opening the ground deeper and wider, when you are to take up any, and not to pull over-hard leſt you leave moſt of the root behind; alſo the roots of ſuch Apple-Trees or ſtocks as have been raiſed of the kirnels of good Fruit, are likewiſe more brittle then of thoſe raiſed of Crab or wilding kirnels: Another thing worth taking notice of is, that in caſe you have occaſion to plant an Orchard, or any ranges of Trees near your houſe or walls, againſt which you have, or intend to plant any choice Fruit, be ſure to plant them at ſuch a diſtance from your houſe or walls, as that when they are grown up to any conſiderable bigneſs, they may not over-hang your wall Trees, or hinder the Sun too much from coming to them, whereby your Fruit is much better in every reſpect; and as for your wall Trees, be ſure to

plant

plant your tendereſt and choiceſt Fruit, ſuch as Apricocks, Peaches, Nectorins, Figgs, choice Vines, and the earlieſt and beſt ſorts of Cherries, and where they may have half the dayes Sun at leaſt, the more the better; and as for moſt ſorts of Plumbs, and great-bearing Cherries, leſs Sun will ſerve turn, and do well enough, yea where there is ſcarce any for the greateſt part of the year, but yet the more they have the better taſted they will be; and as for the diſtance you are to obſerve between your wall Trees, it is to be more or leſs, according to the height of your wall, or the goodneſs of your ground, the moſt ordinary diſtance is three good paces, but where the wall is low, or your ground good, your beſt way is to obſerve a larger diſtance, eſpecially for Pears, except they be grafted upon Quince-ſtocks, otherwiſe you cannot keep them in good order without much cutting, which will increaſe Wood, but little Fruit, eſpecially in ſuch kinds of Fruit; but of this more afterward.

One thing more I will adde to theſe Inſtructions, the which I have often proved, very well worth my labour; that being reſolved to plant either Trees or Stocks, but by reaſon of ſome other occaſions I could not get my ground ready ſo ſoon as I deſired to plant, the ſeaſon being fully come, I have taken up my Trees or Stocks, and pruned their roots ready to plant, and then have laid them in the ground, where they have remained, at the head of the ſeaſon, a fortnight or three weeks; and ſometimes when I have not begun ſo early, they have layn two months or more, in which time they have ſo prepared for root, that being after ſet in their due places, they have been as forward as if they had been ſet in their order at the firſt taking up, whereby ſo much time hath been ſaved, and my plants out of the danger of a dry Spring or Summer; only take

take notice, that thoſe which you take up very early or very late, muſt not lye ſo long before you plant them in their due places, as thoſe taken up in the more cold time of the year : becauſe, as I hinted, they will draw root ſooner, and then having ſhot out young root (which are very tender) before you plant them, they will be apt to be broken off, and prove a great hindrance, yet if they be not many, or very forward, the matter is not much.

Of the dreſſing and keeping your Trees in good order, and firſt of Wall Trees.

AFter your Trees are well ſetled in their places, as alſo for thoſe that are well grown, (for indeed I do not like their way that wholly neglect the tacking up of their Trees the firſt year, if need require, for they that do, are oft enforc'd to cut, and alſo to ſtrain their Trees to bring them cloſe and orderly to the wall, after a years extravagancy, which at firſt might be prevented with little labour, and leſs damage) your are to provide ſome nails, ſome bigger and ſome leſs, according to the goodneſs of your wall, and bigneſs of your Trees you are to dreſs, for ſome walls will hold a three penny, or four penny nail, better then ſome other will a ſix penny nail; likewiſe ſome branches require a greater, others a leſs nail, according to the ſtubbornneſs, weight, or plyableneſs thereof; alſo you are to provide ſome parings of Hats, or the upper leathers of old Shooes, or ſome parings of leather from the Shooe-makers, which two laſt are more durable then the former, the which parings or leathers are to be cut into narrow ſlips the breadth of a mans finger, or thereabout, ſome, and then cut into ſhort pieces, about three inches, ſome four, and ſome longer, as the bigneſs of the branches may require,

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ſo as not to gird your branches too much, neither to let them have too much liberty, the mean is beſt; if you drive your nails into one end of your leathers, before you begin to tack up your Tree, I take it to be a ready way; then you are to ſpread every branch in an orderly manner, one by one, that your Tree when it is nail'd up may reſemble the form of a Fan, not laying your branches croſs upon one another, if you love good order in your work: You may begin either at the top or bottom, and in caſe your wall be low, you muſt ſpread your branches the more in breadth, they will run too faſt upward, leaving no wall-room unfurniſhed, if you have branches although pretty near the ground, cutting off none but ſuch as ſhout fore-right, and will not come cloſe and handſome to the wall, except your Tree be poor and not thriving, which if it be, it will be your beſt way to take off ſome of the branches or armes in convenient places, from whence you would have your Tree to multiply its branches.

The ſeaſon for this nailing and dreſſing, is any time from the fall of the leaf, untill the riſing of the ſap, but for Apricocks, whoſe bloſſom buds grow very goale towards *Chriſtmaſs*, it is beſt not to deferr the dreſſing of them pretty timely, otherwiſe many of their buds will be apt to be rubb'd off; yet this I will tell you, if your Apricocks are apt to blow too early, and thereupon apt to miſcarry, then your ſureſt way is to deferr the cutting and nailing of them up untill they are ready to bloſſom, but then you muſt be more then ordinary carefull leſt you ſpoil too many bloſſoms; by this late husbandry I have had plenty of Fruit, but remember upon what account I approve of this backward or late dreſſing, it is no general rule, one inconvenience is incident to Apricock-Trees that are not timely nailed, chiefly in caſe of much Snow, or extreme Froſt, for then

then ſome ſorts of Birds are apt to pick off the bloſſom buds, and make more waſte having the branches more at liberty, as I have often ſeen; the Bird call'd *Tom-tit* is one of the chiefeſt in this miſchief. But beſides this Winter Husbandry, there is a Summers dreſſing of Wall Trees, found by good experience to be as profitable for the increaſe of Fruit as the former, beſides the handſomneſs, as alſo for the better ripening or beautifying of the preſent Fruit, by carefull and diſcreet cutting off ſuch branches as are too much extravagant, and hinder convenient Sun from your Fruit, or carefully to nail or tack them up where there is convenient room for them to lye; alſo the cutting off the tops of ſome of the goaleſt or forwardeſt branches, doth oft occaſion them to knit for Fruit the better, if done about *Mid-ſummer*: You may prevent unneceſſary branches, by rubbing or cutting off ſuch buds as come forth where there is not convenient room for them to be laid, and may prove a very good piece of Husbandry for the curious, to buſie themſelves about in the growing time of the year, and will prevent much pruning, which is very good in divers Fruits: but remember, as I hinted before, that this Summers dreſſing muſt be done with a great deal of care and circumſpection, leſt you ſhould ſhake your Fruit down: where this Summers dreſſing is uſed, there is no need of plucking the leaves to make Fruit ripen or colour, but if it do ſeem needfull, let your Fruit have its full growth firſt, leſt you ſpoil it. Alſo in caſe your Trees be over-charged with Fruit, as ſometimes they be, which occaſioneth your Fruit to want that good reliſh, beſides the ſize they uſe to have, in ſuch a caſe it will be good Husbandry to pick off ſome of the ſmalleſt or under-Fruit, that ſo your Tree may bring the reſt to better perfection; but this muſt not be done untill the danger of miſcarriage by

May's Frosty mornings be past, neither deferr it too long.

The next thing to be considered is, that in case your Trees do not thrive, either through the barrenness of the soyl being too dry, wet, or cold, *&c.* you are to endeavour to amend those defects as followeth: If your ground be too dry, (which causeth Fruit to starve and sometimes fall off) gravelly or stony, you are to open the ground some reasonable compass about your Tree, and if your Tree be old, and of long standing, you are to open it at a farther distance, that you may bestow your cost most where the most and youngest roots or feeders are, from whence your Tree receives its principal nourishment; and not only close to the body of your Tree, as is usually practised to little or no purpose, in Trees that are well grown, and fetch their nourishment at a greater distance: and having opened the ground, you are to cut the ends of all such roots as you meet with, and then to put in some good earth, either of good short lome, or other hearty earth, to and amongst the roots, spreading them and inclining them rather shallow then deep: and in case you use dung, your best way is not to lay it very deep, neither next the roots of your Trees, but put some earth between the roots and your dung, whether you lay your dung above or beneath the roots, and then level up your ground again; and if to this you do but prune your Tree a little, as you see cause, you shall not fail to have a thriving Tree.

If the earth be of too cold and clung a nature, the which is not very pleasing to many tender Fruits, often causing it to rot on the Tree, or often to want that good relish which is proper to your Fruit, or not to ripen kindly according to its nature and season, if your Tree stand too deep in such natured ground, it is not easily helped without taking up and new planting both shallower,

lower, and mending the ground with a more warm and better natured earth; but if you may not take up your Tree, as being too old, you ſhall open the ground untill you come to the roots, the which you are to raiſe, at leaſt good part of them, and cut the ends, and lay them as ſhallow as you may conveniently, covering them with ſome good natured earth; as for thoſe that root more ſhallow, they are more eaſily and ſurely cured by the ſame means, either by taking away of the bad earth for ſome reaſonable compaſs, or at leaſt by mingling it with ſome very good earth, very rotten dung, or ſome Lime-rubbiſh of old walls, *&c.* which is exceeding good to mingle with any cold-natur'd earth, ſo likewiſe pretty ſtore of Sea-coal aſhes, well mingled with your dung or mould: but theſe aſhes of it ſelf is very dry and barren, but very uſefull being mingled with any cold or wet ground, alſo ſmall rubbiſh Chalk, and Sand well mingled with good earth.

Alſo if your ground be very wet, then you are to make ſome convenient Dreins of ſuch a depth as may be to purpoſe, and carry away all that offenſive moiſture to ſome Ditch or Pond, where it may be uſefull, or at leaſt not offenſive: If your Dreins or Trenches be made of a conſiderable depth, at leaſt ſome principal ones, it will deſtroy Ruſhes, and ſome other offenſive plants that are naturally fed by the exceſs of moiſture; theſe Dreins or Trenches, if you are not willing to be at the coſt of Brickwork, *&c.* to convey the water under ground, then you may fill them up with great ſtones, laying them in ſuch a manner for hollowneſs, as notwithſtanding there may be a ſufficient paſſage for the water to drein or paſs away as aforeſaid, you may firſt upon the ſtones lay ſome coarſe gravel, and then cover them level as you ſee cauſe, by this means your over-moiſt ground may be made more apt for to plant Fruit-trees upon, or other Garden Herbage, *&c.*

Of the Ordering or Husbandring of those Fruit-Trees that ſtand at large in Standards, as Apples, and Pears, &c.

YOur beſt way is not to prune them either much or often, if you love fruit more than a tree to thrive in wood, and therefore I would adviſe you whilſt your tree is young, to endeavour to bring it into a handſome ſhape and order, and when it comes to bear fruit, forbear pruning, unleſs in caſe of broken, or ſuch boughs as grow croſs, and lye galling or fretting others; but in caſe your trees, or any of them, are hide-bound, and thereupon do not ſhoot and thrive, then you are to make uſe of the former inſtructions, by pruning both top and root, and amending the earth if it be faulty; but ſometimes, only cutting off ſome of the branches, or topping your tree towards the Spring, or in Winter, and then with the point of your knife ſlit the bark of your tree in two or three places, from the top, or heading place, to the bottom, and if you do looſen the earth about your tree, in caſe it be hard, it will be the better.

Take notice, that many a good bearing tree, both Apple and Pear, have been much hindred by much and often pruning. Indeed for Stone-fruit, in caſe they grow old, or too thick, and if they be headed pretty near, they will become as young, and recover their bearing quickly again.

But yet in caſe your Pear or Apple-trees are grown old, and for want of nouriſhment is not able to bring their fruit to that perfection as formerly, in ſuch a caſe, to take off ſome of the moſt undeſerving boughs, ſuch as have leaſt benefit of the Sun, or moſt unhandſome

water-boughs, as some call them, that grow altogether under the droppings of others, this pruning in the aforesaid case, hath done good, but I do not like it should be often done: so likewise if a tree do thrive exceedingly in wood, and doth not bear fruit, to thin it a little, that the Sun and the Air may have more free passage amongst the branches; but if for all this it doth not bear fruit in some considerable manner in a year or two after, then your best and surest way is to graft it again with such a fruit as you find doth bear well in the like air or situation; the manner is taught before, and is worthy the practising in such a case.

And as for the opening of the ground about old trees, as it is usually practised with many, about four or five foot wide, and letting them lye open a month or two, or more, and then filling them up again, adding some Dung or Chaulk, or both, mingled together: for my part, I do not see any reason how it should advantage either the tree or its fruits, either as to its thriving or bearing, because such old or great trees, I mean Apple or Peat-trees, that fetch their feeding or nourishment at a farr greater distance, so that the cost comes not near those roots that feed or nourish the tree; indeed, for young trees, whose feeding roots are within four or five foot of the tree, this Husbandry may be to good purpose, as also for Cherries, and Plumbs, which usually are pretty full of feeding root nigh home, if not very old: I say to such, this Husbandry may contribute to the thriving, and also the bearing of the fairer fruit, if not used too often.

If your Trees be subject to Mosse, the which is incident to trees that grow on cold clay grounds, as also wet grounds, and likewise to trees upon some sorts of dry grounds, but the kind of Mosse is much differing, for that on the cold and moyst grounds being a long

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ſhaggy Moſſe, the other a dry ſcurfie Moſſe, both are enemies to your trees, and very unhandſome, and therefore worth the labour to cleanſe them; if your trees ſtand too thick, or nigh together, it is ſo much the worſe, for the more Air and Sun they have, the leſs the Moſſe doth increaſe, and the ground hath the more benefit from the Sun-beams to warm and quicken it; if you find your ground to be over wet, uſe the former Inſtructions of Dreins, to make uſe of ſuch kind of ſoyl as is of a warming and comforting nature, alſo to ſcrape or rub off the Moſſe as much as you can with an Iron-tool, made in ſhape like a Howe, or Dough-rake, made a little hollow on each ſide, the better to anſwer the ſeveral ſhapes or ſizes of boughs that are to be Moſſed; it is to have a convenient ſtail or handle, rather ſhort than long, except you ſtand on the ground to do your work: the moſt convenient Seaſon for this work is in the Winter, when the Moſs is ſomething moyſt; deſerr it not too late, or nigh the Spring, leſt you ſpoyl too many bloſſome-buds which then grows gale and brittle; but if, as ſometimes I have ſeen, that the Moſſe is ſo much and long, that it even ſmothers the branches, and conſequently hinders the bearing of fruit, and ſeems an endleſs labour to Moſſe it, then your ſureſt way is to prune off the greateſt part of the head, and Moſſe the reſt, or to take off all its head, and your tree will ſhoot and become as it were young again, and do ſervice; and in caſe your Plantation be too thick, which in cold Clay grounds occaſions Moſſe to increaſe the faſter, you are to mend that fault by taking away ſome of the worſt deſervingſt trees, whereby your others may become more fruitfull, or at leaſt better taſted fruit, (and Moſſe leſs apt to increaſe) by having more benefit of the comforting and fructifying virtue of the Sun and Air. If the cauſe of the Moſſe on

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your Trees be the dryneſs or barrenneſs of the ground, then beſides ſcraping it off, you may help your tree by opening the ground at a good diſtance about your tree, and lay amongſt the feeding roots, at leaſt as many as you meet with, ſome good ſhort Lome, or the ſcowering of Ponds or Ditches, which will keep moyſture, and nouriſh your tree better, and ſometimes prevent the falling and worm-eating of fruit, which is incident to dry and barren grounds. Take notice, that notwithſtanding theſe directions are very good being ſeaſonably and ſuitably performed or made uſe of, yet if your tree bear fruit competently and good according to its kind, I would adviſe you to forbear tampering with it, either by opening or pruning, unleſs in caſe of neceſſity, as in the caſe of dead, cankered, broken, or gallingboughs, Miſſeltow, and the Moſſe, which ought to be done with care, leſt you ſpoyl or break off the bearing buds, and diſappoint your ſelf of fruit.

The Canker is as bad a miſchief as any that happens to trees, but eſpecially to young trees, which being ſmall, are eaten or tainted round before one is aware of it: therefore if your fruit be of ſuch a kind as is ſubject to Canker, as of a truth ſome are more than other, which makes it clear, that the cauſe is in it ſelf in a great meaſure, but yet very much furthered when it happens on a ground which doth feed that ſharp humour, which may be the cauſe; in ſuch a caſe it is hard curing. We ſee amongſt men ſome Conſtitutions are more ſubject to Itchings, or breakings out, occaſioned by ſome ſharp or virulent humours which is either more or leſs furthered, as they delight or feed on ſuch kind of diet, or drink ſuch liquor as feed that humour. Sometimes too deep Planting, cauſeth trees to Canker and blaſt on the top, and in ſome that are very ſubject to it, a little bruiſe, and ſometimes unſeaſonable pruning.

This may be a ſufficient ſatisfaction or reſolve from a

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meer labouring Gardener, who hath neither time to make more experiments, nor learning to expreſs the reaſon and cauſe in a Philoſophical way: which would have been very acceptable to Scholars, *&c.* but I hope it may be reaſonable ſatisfaction to thoſe young Practiſhioners in the Art of Gardening, for whoſe ſakes I chiefly write theſe Inſtructions. The way of Cure follows.

As I ſaid, if your fruit-trees are of ſuch kinds as are more than ordinary ſubject to Canker, or the nature of your ground more inclining your trees thereto, your diligence is to be the more, in often viewing and ſearching your Nurſery or Plantation, eſpecially of your youngeſt, and upon the firſt opportunity to cut out the leaſt ſpeck of Canker you meet with; you may know when you have cut it out ſufficiently by this, if after the cutting thereof, the Sap in a little time after appears of a reddiſh colour, it is not ſufficiently cut out; but if on the contrary it continue freſh and green, it is a ſign of ſoundneſs: this clean cutting of it out, I have found to be ſufficient for the Cure of the place ſo cut. But beſide the cutting of it out, ſome uſe applications to the place, as Cow-dung and Piſs mingled, others Horſe-dung mingled with Clay, ſome Hogs-dung, or dung of a Jakes; others, after they have cut it out, and hack'd it round about the cut, do waſh it often with ſtrong Vinegar, or you may ſlack a Lime-ſtone in a little water, piſs or Lye, and being pretty thick, apply to the place, being, as I ſaid, firſt cut out; others uſe means to prevent the Cankering, by laying ſome ſtore of Hogs-dung in the hole where they plant their trees, or ſome round about where the tree roots are to run; and this I have heard ſome affirm with much confidence for a certain prevention; ſome uſe Buck-aſhes in like manner, others uſe Buck-aſhes, Ferne, and Nettles; others in

in case their ground be gravelly, or of a nature inclining thereto, where they are to plant, use store of good short Lome, Clay, or the Scowering of Ponds, all which may prove very beneficial in one kind or other; but I have oft observed, as I said before, that where the Canker hath been exactly cut out, it hath been cured without any application, whereas many by trusting too much to their Medicines, have neglected the principal of the Cure, I mean the exact cutting of the taint or infection out. I do know upon good experience, that too deep Planting is as great a cause of Cankering, and blasting the tops of trees, as any thing, as also of not bearing fruit. I have observed in divers places, that trees whilst they were young, were very much troubled with the Canker, the which, when they had gotten some good growth, were quite freed from it only for a time whilst young, cutting it out as occasion required; but if you find, as indeed it sometimes so falls out, that you cannot rid your trees of this disease, as it happeneth with some sorts of Pippins, Harvie-apples, and some others, in some sorts of ground although of a pretty good nature, so that what your trees shoot this year, dies the next, or before: if it do not bear fruit in some considerable manner, then it will be your best course to cut off the head of such a tree, or trees, leaving only some convenient arms or boughs whereon you may graft some other sort of fruit, which in the like ground or situation doth bear fruit well, and is not so subject to Canker.

In case any arm or bough be broken by the wind, or other accident, your best way is to cut it off close and smooth, although it be in the Summer, except it have fruit on it which you desire to save, the hurt being not so great as to hinder the passage of the Sapp; in such a case, by tying it to some convenient neighbour bough, or some prop, your fruit may grow to maturity; and

then if you desire to preserve it, you may cut off some part of it, that so the wind may not have too much power on it, or its own weight, to destroy it, untill it be strengthened by the return of the next years sap; if you will you may bind some tempered Clay to the fracture, if not, I know no inconvenience in the neglect, some account it robbing of the tree or root of so much sap, by cutting branches, &c. in the Summer, supposing a descent of sap into the root again, which is but a mistake, as I have before mentioned.

Misseltow is another inconvenience to trees, robbing them of some usefull sap or nourishment, which might be better imployed, and therefore to be cut off where it appears.

Gum is another evil happening to those trees that bear Stone-fruit; I know no other cure, but to cut it pretty close where it doth issue out, the which will in time heal up again; some grounds are very subject to it, in so much that any little strain or bruise inclines to breed Gum, which sometimes spoils Peaches, Apricocks, &c.

And besides the diseases that trees are subject to, the fruit is often destroyed or defaced by some kinds of vermin, also Birds, the which doth most mischief in the Winter, by pecking off the blossom buds: in hard Frosty or Snowy weather, they do likewise spoil Cherries, the which both Jack-Daws and Jayes doth; amongst small Birds the Tom-tit and Bull-finch doth most mischief, the which with Lime-twigs conveniently set, you may take many of them in hard weather, on your Plumb and Apricock trees, or you may destroy many with a good Trunck, or Stone-bow; as for Jayes, Mag-pyes, and Jack-Daws, they are to be destroyed by shooting them, or with Springs, by them that know how to set them for the purpose, which some doth;

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some doth take of these fowls alive, and tye them in some convenient place, where they will scrame or cry, especially the Jay, and will cause divers of their kind to gather together, by which means you may make a greater destruction amongst them with your Gun; they that dwell near Woods may make good use of this experiment.

Crows and Jack-Daws are great destroyers of Pease and Cherries, they may be frighted from coming to your Pease or Wheat, as I have made tryal divers times, and for any thing I know to the contrary, may be as effectual for the preservation of Cherries, if you shoot one or two, or more, if your ground be very large, and then in some open place near where they haunt, make a hole about the breadth of a Bushel, and as deep, or more, and then pull your Crow, or the like, and stick and scatter the feathers all about the hole, and some in the hole, and throw the naked Carkass into the hole, and so long as the feathers continue any thing fresh and dry, there will neither Crows nor Jack-Daws come near to meddle with your Pease, nor with your Cherries, I believe, after they have seen that sight.

Snails are likewise great enemies to Wall-fruit, and especially to the best sorts of Nectorines; you are to search for them betimes in the morning, or when it raineth, at which times they will be stirring about; at other times you may find them in holes of your wall, if there be any, or in other shady places behind weeds or herbs, that grow against walls or pails; also if in several places near your trees, you set some small boards ends, or the like, leaning or lying something hollow under, or behind which the Snails will creep for shelter from the Sun, where you may take them and destroy them.

Earwigs may be taken and destroyed, if in divers places of your Garden you stick some pieces of Canes,

or great Kixes of Hemlock, hung or ſtuck with the hollow end downward, ſo as they may creep in; alſo the hoofs of Cattel hung on the tops of ſticks in divers places, into which they will creep for ſhelter, and once a day to take thoſe Canes or Hoofs and knock them on the ground, and deſtroy the Earwigs with your foot.

Piſs-ants are another ſort of troubleſome gueſt in a Garden, and amongſt Fruits, you muſt ſearch out their hills or place of abode, and having provided ſome ſcalding water, open the ground a little, and pour your water into their hold or habitation. Another way which ſome have uſed to deſtroy them, is by making ſome ſmall boxes of Cards, in the which they have put ſome Sugar, being firſt mingled with ſome Mercury, and beaten very fine, making ſome holes in the boxes of ſuch a bigneſs only as Piſs-ants may creep in, leſt you ſhould deſtroy Bees; theſe boxes are to be hung or ſet in convenient places where Piſs-ants do haunt. Some uſe Brimſtone-powder to ſtop the paſſages out of their holds or habitations, others uſe Tarr, or ſome other Gummy ſtuff, to anoint round the foot of their trees, where they go up to eat their Fruit; in Standard trees it may do ſomething to prevent them, but the moſt certain way is to prevent them in their places of abode, or dens.

Waſps are likewiſe ſpoilers of Fruit, and may be deſtroyed by ſetting divers Gally-pots or others, half full of water, in convenient places, and ſmearing the tops and inſides with Honey, or Honey'd water; or you may hang ſeveral Glaſſes ſo dreſſed in ſuch trees, where you deſire moſt to preſerve your Fruit from ſuch gueſts.

Catterpillars, of which there are divers ſorts, but thoſe are the worſt enemies to trees and fruit which are

bred by the East wind, when trees first begin to shoot out their green buds or leaves, the which, some years where they prevail, make such destruction, that the trees look as if they were blasted; they are bred within the leaf or bud, or at least quickly make way under the fold of the buds or leaves before they be spread out, and there continue until they have destroy'd the very heart of the bud that is for shoot, likewise those for blossome and fruit: some, that have but a few trees and leisure, as also a love to their fruit, have with a kind of Pump or Force made for that purpose, and being set into a tub of water, have often washed their trees both against their walls, and others, whereby they have saved much fruit, besides some convenient shoot or growth of their trees, which otherwise might have been lost. These kind of Catterpillars are very prejudicial to young grafts, and inoculated trees, especially of the first year, which if not timely prevented, doth sometimes quite destroy, or at least hinder much of their growth, and oft spoyl the gracefulness of their shoot. Amongst young grafts, they must be search'd for as I have elsewhere directed. Birds do much injury to young Apple and Pear-trees, by lighting upon the young and tender tops of them to search for Catterpillars, and thereby have broken them, which have caused some to think, and say, they were eaten off by some other kind of Vermin. Other sorts of Catterpillars there are, which are ingendred of Spawn, which at sometimes of the Spring you may find on divers sorts of trees and boughs, wrapped as it were in Cobwebs, the which being taken before they are dispersed, and destroy'd, they will do no further harm, otherwise you may often find they will eat off all the leaves of the trees where they are. Other sorts there are, but they are but few, and may soon be found with diligence. Another sort that use to eat up the leaves of Gooseberry bushes, I have mentioned

tioned elſewhere, beſides thoſe that ſpoyl Cabbages, Colliflowers, and Turnips, ſpoken of elſewhere; likewiſe ſome affirm with much confidence, that the oft ſmoaking of their trees with old Hay, or Straw, uſing the advantage of the wind in the Spring, to be a ſure prevention.

There is another ſort of Vermin which is a very great annoyance to Cherry-trees, eſpecially great leav'd Cherries; it is a ſmall black Bug, and will be in great numbers on the leaves and ſpringing buds, tainting the tree, although in a very thriving condition, cauſing the Sap to be at a ſtand, even in the chiefeſt time of growing; what the name of it is I know not, or whether that Bug, call'd a Lady-bird, do cauſe them, I know not, but I do commonly ſee that Bug on Cherry-trees, and amongſt thoſe ſmall Bugs, whether to feed on them, or to caſt that Spawn whereof they come: the only Cure that I know, is often to waſh or daſh them after the manner mentioned a little before.

Orchards, and Nurſeries, have divers other Enemies and Caſualties whereby they are apt to be ſpoyled, as Deers, Goats, Hares, and Conyes, the beſt and ſureſt prevention is a good Fence; but if Conyes or Hares do come amongſt your trees, either willingly keeping them there, as ſome do, or by coming in againſt your will, if your trees be young or ſmooth bark'd, they will be apt to be ſpoyled by them in hard weather if not prevented, either by pitching up ſome Lathes round your trees, or making ſome Trunks about each tree either with three or with four ſides, or by wrapping ſome old, either Woollen or Linnen Cloths, or old Stockings, about each tree, ſo high as a Hare or Cony may not reach to bark your tree above it, and then dawb it with any kind of dung or garbage of Conyes, &c. and this will cauſe that they will not meddle with your tree ſo

long

long as the ſmell thereof remains; alſo ſome uſe Lime, being firſt ſlack'd, and being pretty thick, dawb their trees of a convenient height: this muſt be renewed as you ſee cauſe.

To prevent the inconvenience of great and ſtrong winds, which oft occaſions the loſs of much fruit, as alſo the breaking of ſome arms or boughs of your trees; the beſt prevention is to Plant ſome ſorts of trees as may break the violence of the wind from your Orchard, yet at ſuch a diſtance, as they may not prove a worſe inconvenience than the wind, either by over-hanging, or hindering the Sun too much from your Orchard, or by the running of their root amongſt your fruit-trees, which in time they may do, and hinder them of much neceſſary nouriſhment; ſome have uſed divers ſorts of Plumbs, ſome Cherries either red or black, which indeed will grow to a great ſtature. I have mentioned divers ſorts, which may ſerve for ſuch a purpoſe, as you may read toward the beginning of the book, only you are to conſider which are of a large growing nature, and which not, and accordingly to plant them at a fit and convenient diſtance.

There are ſome other Caſualties ſometimes happening to fruit, as Blaſtings, Froſts, *&c.* which none but the Provident Hand of God can effectually prevent; only there is a means, that is, and may be uſed, and often to good purpoſe, for ſome ſorts of early bloſſoming, and tender fruits that grow againſt walls, as Apricocks, *&c.* the which in ſome years, and alſo in ſome warm natur'd grounds, and very warm ſituated places, do blow very early, and are oft overtaken with Froſts, and come to nothing, the which miſcarriage to prevent, you may hang ſome Baſſe-matts, or Canvas, or the like before them, from the time of their firſt beginning to bloſſome, untill they are well knit

or

or ſet, and for ſometime after, if you ſee occaſion, opening or uncovering them every day in caſe the weather be mild; but open them not too early, nor very late, except the weather be very mild, and after you do once begin to cover, you muſt be carefull that you do not neglect to be conſtant, for you muſt know that covering will make them more tender, and therefore more apt to miſcarry: alſo you muſt make ſuch proviſion, that the wind may not cauſe your covering to flam too and fro, and ſo cauſe more miſcarriage to your fruit, than if you had not covered at all. Alſo know, that by much covering and hindering your trees from the benefit of the Sun in their uſual time of blowing, you may cauſe your fruit to come later than is uſual for that kind of fruit to do; and oft cauſe ſome ſorts of fruit to bare pretty well, which ordinarily doth not at all, or very little. Other wayes might be related, both for this laſt mentioned Caſualties, and all the other, but in regard they are either very troubleſome, uncertain, or full of danger, I forbear to relate them.

Of Vines and their Ordering.

FIrst for the increasing of Vines, you may set them of cuttings from the fall of the Leaf, to the end of *February*, either all of the same years shoot or growth, or you may take a joynt or two of the former years growth with your set, but it will do well enough being all of the same years growth; let them be set the depth of two or three joynts in the ground or more, if the joynts be near or thick, and as much above ground; those cuttings are accounted best by some, that are thickest of joynts; let your ground be good, and the scituation temperate, not too dry, nor too wet, and after they have had two years growth, you may remove and Plant them in convenient places for bearing, when Vines are taken up to Plant, being but of one years growth, either of cutting or layer, their root consisting only of a few sappy strings, in case they be not speedily planted before the wind take their roots, which will quickly be if not prevented, then I say your labour and expectation is frustrate; therefore as I said, let your Plants be of two years growth before you re-plant them, unless you use more than ordinary diligence; some that have choice Vines, & desire to increase them, if they cannot lay them on the ground, do make divers little troffs or boxes, *&c.* and fasten them in convenient places about their Vines, and there in lay several branches to root, and in fit season for planting, cut them from the Mother-plant, and dispose of them as they desire, only they are often to moisten them, that they may take the better rooting: Vines are likewise often and easily increased by laying down some branches either young or old, (about half a foot deep in the ground, or less) which being well rooted, may be cut off and planted elsewhere

any time in Winter, and implanting, let them have as much Sun as you may conveniently, the pleasure or profit, in all likely hood will be the better, as to the ripening, &c. there is several ways of planting them, some against House-sides, where in some places they run a great height, and bear very much fruit, some against lower Walls, or Buttresses, constantly keeping them within some small bounds, some Plants them against Walls, but suffers them only to run on the the top, or Coping of their wall, some against Pales or Pole-work hedges or Arbors, and some Plant them after the manner of Vineyards in several standards, about three, four, or five foot high, and about three or four foot asunder, some tying them up to stakes, and some without, where they bear fruit very prettily, and most commonly ripen well if the ground and Husbandry be but good, (and the ground not too cold) and the kind not too tender: Now the season for the pruning of your Vines, it is any time from the fall of the Leaf, to the end of *February*, but most cut them from *December*, to the end of *January*, or middle of *February*, and many only in some of the twelve days, I have sometimes cut Vines in *March*, but found no other inconvenience, except their Fruit being a little later in their ripening, which I confess is something in case your Vines grow on a cold ground or bad scituation for Sun, another inconvenience by late cutting, is their aptness to bleed much, which to some Vines that are not very lusty may occasion, not only the lateness of the Fruits ripening, but sometimes the starving of the Fruit, and sometimes although but seldom, the death of your Vine, in the cutting of your Vines, if they are very lusty you may leave only

You may lay at any time of the year either Spring, Winter, or Summer.

It is very good Husbandry when your Vine grows old to cut and supply young in its place, it will bear better, and fairer fruit.

only one joynt or bud at a place, besides convenient runners for the furnishing of your Wall, but where Vines are but moderate in their growth, you may leave two or 3 joynts at the most; some are so diligent and observant in cutting, that when their Vines do bleed (as most do little or much at the rising of the Spring) if you mind it, you may cut so as it maynot bleed on the buds, but beside that it bleed not upon the buds they leave, lest it kill them. As for those Vines that have but little room to spread in, they are kept very bare, as only one or two arms, and the rest cut either within, one or two joynts of the stock for bearing, so likewise those that are planted in several standards, as a Vineyard, are kept to one or two standards, being fastned to a good strong stake, and cut either very near, or leaving two or three joynts, and in some places they have made a ridge between every two ranges of Vines, that so the reflexion of the Sun might the better hasten their ripening; but besides this Winters pruning, they are to be dresst once or twice in the Summer, once about the time of their blowing, cutting off unnecessary shoots, or placing them in convenient order, & likewise bringing your bearers conveniently near your Wall where they may have the best advantage to ripen; the other time of dressing or cutting is when they have their full growth or near it, when you are to cut not only superfluous branches that have no Fruit, yet so as to keep beauty or comelines in your Tree, but also to cut the ends of those that have Fruit, leaving some two or three joynts above the cluster, least you should stunt or starve your Fruit; also if you see any new or young sprouts spring out that may rob your Fruit, or any way hinder it as to its growth or ripening, you are to cut or pull them away, only if any branch comes forth in convenient places either to lay for increase, or to supply in place of some too old; your are to preserve it, and help

it, that it may be the ſtronger for any the aforeſaid purpoſes, remembring that young are more plentiful in bearing than old, beſides the handſomeneſs; your Vine is then too old, when it ſends forth but few or weak ſtarveling ſhoots, and bears but little in compariſon to what it had wont to do: Now in caſe your Vine do not thrive, and bring its Fruit to that perfection it formerly did, and that the cauſe was not through the unſeaſonableneſs of the year or weather, then you are to conſider the nature and temper of the ground, from whence your Vine hath its nouriſhment, whether it be not too hot and dry, which oft is accompanyed with barreneſs; in ſuch a caſe you are ſometime in the Winter ſeaſon to open the ground ſome compaſs, where the roots run either more or leſs, according as your Vine is in age or largeneſs of growth, becauſe the elder your Vine is, the further it doth fetch its nouriſhment, and accordingly to be helped; firſt cutting the ends of ſuch roots you meet with, and laying ſome good mold, or mold mingled with very rotten dung, or having firſt laid the mold to the roots, you may ſpread ſome dung upon the earth, or pour ſome quantity of beaſts bloud, the which in ſhort time will ſo renew your Vine, that it will become as young again, and thus you may renew and help your Vines with ſoil, either of a hot or colder nature, as you ſee cauſe, and as I have formerly directed before ſpeaking of Wall-trees, and their ordering; this fore-mentioned Husbandry will cure the changing of your Vine leaves either red or yellow, when it happens in the growing time of the year, except it proceed from ſome other defect in the root or body, as rottenneſs, or worm-eating, or ſome other accidental chance, the which it may poſſibly cure by breeding new roots, and new ſhoots in place of the other; do but remember that the extreams of either heat or cold, wet or dry is prejudicial to all Plants

and

and Fruit-bearing Trees, and then you cannot be wanting in the knowledge how to help in case of need: Lime-rubbish of old Walls, Pigeons dung, are highly accounted of, to be mingled with any wet and cold natured ground, where you Plant Vines or other moist kinds of Fruit that are tender; as to the bleeding of Vines, which happeneth by over late cutting, or some other accident; I for my part did never know any Vine die by that means, and therefore was never occasioned to make experiment to that purpose, only some have set down means to stop the bleeding, which I suppose hath been only in case of cutting or breaking some great arm or branch: the means was either by binding some Sear-cloth about the place made of Pitch, Rosin, and Tallow, *&c.* or with some hard Wax, or Searing, some have boasted of a charm to that purpose: But let this suffice for the ordering of Vines, tending only for the pleasure of the Fruit to be eaten.

Of Roses, their ordering and increasing.

AS for the increasing of Roses, of which there are thirty or forty varieties, they are not, or at least very rarely increased by the seeds, although they may, even as well as Sweet-bryer, though indeed they are something more tender, neither is seed to be had so easily or plentiful, the truth is, it is with Roses, as it is with many other Flowering-trees and shrubs that are hardy enough, and apt to be increased by suckers, layers, cuttings, or slips, yet being raised of seed, they come forward very slow, and very oft apt to be spoiled by hard Winter weather, but if any desire to sow their seeds, by which means possibly some varieties may be raised from some sorts of them; your best way is to sow them

them ſo ſoon as they be ripe, yet before they are as I may ſay dead ripe; for I ſuppoſe it may be with them as with Sweet-bryer, which being ſown as ſoon as they turn ſomewhat red, they do better then when they are very ripe, from the end of *Auguſt*, to the end of *September* is a good ſeaſon; you are to break the Pod or Hip, and ſow the ſeeds, or you may keep the ſeeds in ſome indifferent tempered mould, until *February* or *March*, but you muſt not keep your mould over dry: the way to ſee the proof of your ſowing more ſpeedily is, that ſo ſoon as you have raiſed ſome Plants, although they be but little bigger than a good Crows-quill; you may take ſome buds off about the end of *July*, or in *Auguſt* or *September*, for ſo late, and ſometimes a Month later you may inoculate Roſes, you may bud them on the White or Damask Roſe-ſtock or on other ſorts of Roſes double or ſingle, by which means you may as I ſaid, ſee what variety your ſowing hath produced in a far ſhorter time than the natural Plants will.

Alſo Roſes are, as moſt know, increaſed by ſuckers that ſpring from the roots, the which ſome ſorts of Roſes bring forth in great plenty, after they have ſtood ſome time in a Garden, the which being taken up from the Mother-plant in fit ſeaſon, and planted in convenient order, will furniſh you with flowers according to their kind; they are alſo increaſed by laying down ſome of the ſhoots or branches, covering that part you lay about a hand bredth deep or thereabout, not covering the very top of the ſhoot, you may keep them down with a hooked or ſnagged ſtick if they be ſtiff, the young ſhoots of the ſame years growth is beſt for the purpoſe, but if your Tree doth not yield, neither ſuckers nor ſhoots fit to lay, then you may cut your Tree pretty near the ground in caſe it be natural, and then it will be apt to ſend forth ſhoots for your purpoſe, and it may

may be ſuckers likewiſe; but if you may not or will not cut your Tree down low, then you may only top his branches or head, by which means you may have ſhoots either to lay, or at leaſt to bud; but in regard ſome ſorts of Roſes are not very apt to take root, being laid in an ordinary way, (as the Muſk Roſe for one, although it will ſometimes grow of ſlips or cuttings) therefore for ſuch it will be your beſt way to prick or hack that part you are to lay with your knife, or which is more ſure for ſuch ſorts, to cut your ſhoot with a croſs-cut, and then upward with a ſlit, as you lay flowers, putting a little earth or any convenient thing to keep the ſlit open; you are to cut it at the bottom of a bud or joynt for there it is apteſt to take root, and then lay it down in the earth as aforeſaid, if you lay them in the Summer, they may be fit to take off and plant out the Winter following, remembring to give your layer convenient moiſture in caſe of drowth, you may lay both in Winter or Spring likewiſe, and by the Winter following they will be fit to cut off and Plant as occaſion ſerves, divers ſorts of Roſes are likewiſe increaſed of branches, ſlips, or cuttings without root, being ſet in convenient places not too dry, from the fall of the leaf, to the end of *February*, but are to be kept moiſt in caſe of a dry Spring.

Another way for the increaſing of the ſeveral ſorts of Roſes, is by inoculating, which may be beſt performed on ſuch ſorts as are moſt luſty and free of ſhoot or growth, as the White or Damask, *&c.* after your buds are taken and ſhot pretty well, which will be the Spring or Summer following, ſometimes the ſame year they are budded, which is in caſe of early budding of them, or pruning them much, or heading your ſtock too ſoon; but it is beſt when they do not ſpring until the Spring following, unleſs you bud of the monthly Roſe

The manner how to inoculate is taught before.

Rose very timely or early, to have it flower in *August* and *September*, following, the which it will do being budded in *April* or *May*, as I have often tryed, but as I said, when your buds are pretty well shot out, you may if you will lay them to make them natural as afore is mentioned, by laying them down in the earth, or by laying them in some pot of earth, *&c.* by inoculating, you may have several varieties of Roses grow upon one standard or Tree, and that they may blow together, you are to bud the single sorts, or such as blow at the same season together, which will be a pretty ornament in a Garden; as for the order or manner of Planting Roses, it is something different either according to their nature, or at least according to the common practice of Gardeners, as the Musk-rose is usually planted by House-sides, or Walls, it being apt to run high, as also by its warm situation it continues the longer in its flowring, it being naturally a late flowering Rose, Red Roses are sometimes planted one two or three Plants together on borders, amongst other small standards of Gooseberries, Corans, *&c.* but most commonly by themselves on borders either in one two or three rows on a border; the Frankford, as also the White Rose, because apt to spread and run high, is very fit to Plant about Arbors, *&c.* the double yellow Rose, which bringeth the fewest Roses to perfection of any sort that I know of, doth best against a Wall, or House-side rather, where it hath the advantage of an Eves over it; for in such a situation I have observed it to bring most Roses to perfection. The monthly Rose so call'd, because of its plentiful bearing of Roses for four or five, sometimes six months together, when it is not over much pincht with drowth; the best way is to have of them in divers situations, especially where they may have warmth and moisture, and then you may have the plea-

sure

ture of them near the matter as I ſaid, but if you find them too luxurious, it will be your beſt way to top ſome of the branches pretty forward if you find they do not knit for Roſes, where they are in an indifferent or midling temper as to the growing or thriving, there they flower moſt; generally all ſorts of Roſes are and may be planted in ſtandards on borders or otherwiſe, as every one likes beſt, Damask Roſes are planted after ſeveral faſhions, ſometimes in faſhion of an hedge, ſometimes in handſome ſtandards kept ſtaked up, ſometimes by Pales-ſides, ſometimes amongſt other ſtandards of Gooſe-berries and Currans, on borders, by Walk ſides, or otherwiſe; but if you have reſpect to the comely and orderly growing of your Roſes, you muſt keep them ty'd up every one to a ſtrait ſtake, not ſuffering above one or two ſtandards from a root, and keeping them clean from ſuccors, and cut in handſome order ſo ſoon as they have done bearing, and again before Winter if occaſion ſerve; but where the profit of the Roſes is more deſired than the compleat order or handſomeneſs, there you may ſuffer two or three main ſtandards from a root, only cutting the tops of them once a year, any time from the time they have done bearing until *February*; alſo you are to take up all ſuch ſuckers as run too extravagantly about, which you may Plant in other places as occaſion ſerves, only reſerving here and there one, as a ſupply in caſe any of your ſtandards grow old and do not bear ſo well or ſo fair Roſes as formerly, the which you may cut away and maintain the young in its room, and ſo ſave a new planting; but in caſe your Roſes be of any long ſtanding, and decay through the poverty of the ground, then you are to new dig your borders, and ſupply them with ſome very rotten dung or good earth, and new cut ſuch roots as you meet with in your digging, not forgetting to cut

out all the dead and decayed branches, maintaining only what is likely and thriving; this thorow digging and renewing ought to be done any time in the Winter, until the end of *February*: Take notice, that Damask Roſes eſpecially require a free and open air, the want whereof is the reaſon why they bear no better in and very near *London*, only Province Roſes do very well, neither do Damask Roſes bear very well in cloſe grounds much over-hung with Trees, although in the Country; the ſeaſon for cutting your Roſes is as I ſaid, ſo ſoon as they have done bearing, or any time to the end of *February*, and of ſome only in ſome of the twelve days, and ſome only in *February*, but who ſo cuts in any of the other ſeaſons ſhall not err in it; they that cut in *February*, do it that their Roſes may not be too forward and apt to be ſpoiled by Eroſt, but I believe there is more Roſes ſpoiled by drowth than by Froſt; know alſo, that Roſes will admit to be cut pretty near without any prejudice to their bearing, and they will bear pretty well where they are not cut at all, if any can abide their cumberſome and unhandſome growing.

Now the means whereby Roſes do often Flower out of their natural ſeaſon (beſides that Roſe which is call'd the monthly Roſe, which as I ſaid before will be budding and bearing from the time that other Roſes blow, until the Winter, if drowth or very cold weather hinder not, the which to prevent, ſome have uſed Glaſſes on purpoſe to hang over the flowers when the weather grows very cold, whereby their Roſes have continued the longer in their flowering) one means I ſay is by topping or cutting your Roſe trees a little before they blow, or in the time of their blowing; as alſo ſoon after they have done blowing, and then if too much drowth do not hinder, but rather warm and moiſt weather, you ſhall hardly fail of having Roſes about *Michaelmas*.

ſpring.

spring, but usually the White-roses of two or three sorts do seldom miss if much springing or warm and moist weather hit in; there is a small White-rose call'd *Rosa Pimpinella*, or the Burnet-leaved-rose, which is very frequent in flowering twice a year, if as I said the latter spring prove not too dry, also by late planting if they be bearing Plants they will flower the same year, but later; but remember as I said, they are furthered by moist weather; also when they are hindered in their natural season by reason of drowth, then they will flower towards the declining of the year when spring weather hits in, also you may have Roses flower late by inoculating very early, as I said before, concerning the monthly Rose, but I have had other Roses do the like, being budded in *April*; I have sometimes budded in *March*, but the bud was of the former years growth, and did blow pretty timely the same Summer, indeed it was upon a monthly Rose that stood very warm, so that the sap did stir pretty well; the season for planting of Roses is any time from the fall of the Leaf to the end of *February*: Take notice, that it is often very seasonable to remove and Plant some sorts of roses, even when some others are in their Pride of flowering, as the monthly & Musk-roses, & some others; therefore for such it will be best to stay until it be more seasonable to deal with them, but in case you cannot, or will not wait for a better season, then your best way is to top them pretty near, and Plant them as speedily as you can, not suffering either wind or Sun to come to their roots, for you must know that a Tree taken up whilst the sap is stirring, will take more hurt in one hour, then one seasonably taken up will in two or three days or more above ground.

Of Goose-berries.

GOose-berries are increased either by suckers springing from the roots of the old, or by layers, or moulding them up, or by branches or shoots cut off and set, they will grow likewise of the Seeds being sown as soon as they be full ripe, the seeds are to be taken out and washed, or otherwise, but it is a needless practice being they are so apt to be increased, otherwise the order of planting them is as I said of Roses, in standards on borders at four or five foot distance, either more or less as every one liketh, either of themselves, or mixed with other standards of like growth, the suckers are to be taken from the roots every Winter at least, only reserving one or two where occasion requires, as a supply in case the Mother-plant grows old or decays either in bearing or goodness of fruit, it will be worth the while once a year to trim them and cut out the dead or old decaying branches, or other under and unprofitable shoots, by which means your fruit will be fair and good; they are sometimes planted in form of an hedge, but then you cannot expect either so much or so good fruit. The season for planting and increasing is from the fall of the leaf, to the rising of the sap again, there is at least seven or eight sorts good.

Of Currans.

WHat is said of Goose-berries, may in every respect be said and performed of Currans, only take notice that the White Curran doth bear more constant and better against a Wall or Pale, then in standards, although they have but little Sun, yet the more the

the better both for earlineſs and goodneſs of taſte.

Of Raſp-berries.

THey are planted after the manner of Red-roſes, either two or three rows on a border, either in the Sun or ſhade; yet as I ſaid before, the Sun gives a more pleaſant reliſh to any fruit than the ſhade, alſo the better the ground, the fairer and more plentiful will your fruit be; they are increaſed of ſuckers, which ſpring from the Elder Plants, they uſually bear the ſame year they are planted, if drowth or too late planting hinder not, the conſtant order is, that what bears this year, dies after bearing, and what ſprings new this year bears the next; as for cutting of them, you need cut no more of them than to make them grow a little handſome, and it may be the fruit will be the fairer; cutting too low, waſts ſome fruit you might have had, and your Plants never the worſe, if you love to be neat, you may cut or break out all the dead ſtalks from amongſt the living; the dead of the Winter is beſt to do it in, the ſeaſon for planting is the ſame with Gooſe-berries and Currans.

Of Filbirds, and Barberries or Pipriges.

I Set them together becauſe their increaſe, order of planting and Husbandry is alike, they are increaſed of ſuckers, which they do bring forth in great plenty, the which ſhould be diligently taken every Winter at leaſt, having a care not to periſh the old root, only leaving two or three principal ſtandards for bearing, the order of planting is in ſtrait ranges about four or five

foot

They may be increased by setting of the Nuts, as we do Walnuts.

foot asunder or more, and sometimes thicker, either on the out-sides of Orchards or otherwise, they are sometimes planted of short sets, sometimes of a taller stature as every one liketh, or can procure, and as the old Trees decay, you are to nurse up one or two young ones from a root to supply in the place of the old, and so save a new planting, the red Filbirds are accounted the best, the season is from the fall of the Leaf, to the end of *February*, but generally the head of the season is best and surest, still remember that in all planting of Trees or shrubs, the roots are to be topt or pruned, and the head likewise as need requireth little or much.

Figs.

ARe increased by cuttings or branches, also by suckers or by layers, they are to be planted against a house or wall, *&c.* where they may have some convenient Sun to ripen them, the season is the same with the fore-mentioned sorts of fruit; there is three very good sorts, they are to be tack'd against a Wall as Peaches, *&c.* but prune no more then needs must.

Walnuts.

THey are only increased by setting of the Nuts, the which are to be set any time in the Winter, but the surest and best way is to keep your nuts in some mould in some convenient place, not too dry, and then sometime in *February*, by which time they may begin to spire for root, you are to set them in some good ground,

not

not too hot and dry; ſet them about half a foot aſunder or thereabout, and after a year or two growth you may take them up and cut the top or down-right root, and plant them in ſome thinner order, where they may grow until they be of ſufficient growth or ſtature to be planted where they may continue to bear fruit, ſome in ſetting the nuts, and alſo in planting of young Trees, uſe to put a Tile or ſome ſuch thing to prevent its top or down right root; the truth is, that although the top root be cut, yet many of them will gather the like root again, therefore it will be your beſt way only to top the ends of each root a little, and to ſpread them what you can in bredth, and as ſhallow as you may conveniently, for it is the top root, & the want of ſufficient ſhallow ſpreading root that is the cauſe why they are ſo long before they bear fruit, there are divers ſorts of Walnuts, but thoſe that are largeſt and thineſt ſhell'd are beſt; after they are of convenient growth, they may be inoculated as well as other fruit, the which will occaſion your Trees to bear fruit ſomething the ſooner; the ſeaſon to plant them is the ſame with other Fruit-trees.

Cheſnuts.

THeir increaſe and Husbandry is the ſame with Walnuts, if any odds be, the Cheſnuts are a little the tenderer; I have ſet of the nuts in *March*, and they have grown very well, but if kept in earth as I ſaid of Walnuts, it is the beſt way.

There is another ſort more choice or rare, call'd the Horſe-Cheſnut, and is increaſed as the ordinary ſort, both of nuts, and by laying.

Quin-

Quinces.

ARe increased both of Suckers, layers, or branches, and they may be Grafted and Inoculated as other fruit, although but seldom practised, but will come to bear the sooner, for they are generally very bad bearing fruit in most places, but for the most part they bear best where they have a moist scituation, as near a sink, &c. there are divers sorts.

Mulberries.

ARe chiefly increased by laying or moulding up convenient branches, sometimes they will grow being set of branches or slips; also they will grow of the seed, when the berries are ripe they are to be bruised in your hands and wash'd, and being dryed, you are to sow them either on beds made very good, and covered about an inch thick with fine moald, or you may sow them in pots or boxes, in some temperate scituation, and after a year, or rather two years growth, you may take them up, prune their roots, and plant them in some thinner order; they are to be sown in *September*, at which time they are full ripe, the season for planting them is the same with other Trees that shed their leaves.

Cornelion Plum or Cherry.

IS increased by laying, sometimes they will grow of slips or branches, also of the stones, but they will sometimes lie two years before they spring out of the ground.

Medlar-

Medlar-Trees.

ARe increased only by Grafting, either on the Pear-stock, which is best, or on Quince-stocks; also on the White-bush or Hawthorn, it is not worth the while to sow the Seeds or Kernels.

Service-trees are plentiful in divers Woods.

The Line or Linden Tree, with which I will conclude.

IS increased chiefly by laying down the branches, and sometimes by setting the slips or branches, they will grow of the seed sown about the month of *September*, I have seen pretty store under some trees, that came up of seed falling from the tree, if you can get some seed, which indeed is not very plentiful, you may sow it after the manner as Mulberry-seed is to be, to which direction I refer you.

The Names of several Trees fit to Plant by Out-Walk sides, or otherwise.

Walnuts.
Chesnuts.
Service-trees.
Black or Honey Cherries.
Line-tree.
Sicamores.
Birch-trees.
Elm-trees.
Cherry-trees.
Mulberries.

Ash-trees.
Horn beam.
Beach.
Apple and Pear-trees } that bear hard lasting fruit.
Oak-trees.
The Abeal-tree, if the ground be moist.
White Poplar and willow, if near water.

There are several other sorts of Trees that are fit for the aforesaid purpose; as Fir-tree, wild Pine-trees, &c. but let the mentioning of these suffice at present.

Here follows a Catalogue of divers sorts of Fruit, which I had of my very Loving friend Captain Garrle, *dwelling at the Great Nursery between* Spittle-fields *and* White-Chappel, *a very Eminent and Ingenious Nursery-man, who can furnish any that desireth, with any of the sorts hereafter mentioned; as also with divers other rare and choice Plants.*

The names of divers sorts of Cherries.

THe May.
Early-flanders.
Duke.
Flanders.
Luke-wards.
Black Orleance.
Heart-lip.
Curran or Bleeding-heart.
Great black-heart.
Red-heart.
White-heart.
Spanish-white.
Carnation.
Great bearing, or great Murry.
Agriote, or Morello.
Tradeskants.
Spanish, or Black-flanders.
Flanders Cluster.
Prince-Royal, or Great-flanders.
Double-blossom, of sorts.

English

English Ciliegiberrylin, as big as an indifferent Apple.
Portingale.
Cornelion.
Amber.
Moroccow, or Morefcow.

The names of divers sorts of Plums.

Mirabilons, Red and white.
Primordians.
The Amber.
Red.
Blew.
Moroccow.
Violet.
Fardigon.
Black and White.
Matchleſs.
Muſſel.
Black.
White.
Red.
Turky.
Amber.
Prunecla.
White and black.
Date red and white.
Bona Magna,
Of Spaniſh plum.
Imperial.
Verdocha.
Hungarion.
Green-Oyſterly.
Oringe.
Marble plum.
Pear-plums.
Black.
White.
Peſcod, two or three ſorts.
Bullin.
Damaſcens two or three ſorts.
Queen-mother.
Cofferers.
Prune-damſon.
Padrigon, or Damaskens.
Demie,
Kings.
Queens.
Chriſtian or nutmeg.
White-bully's.
Damſon.

The names of ſeveral ſorts of Apricocks.

THe Alger, or civet.
Maſculine.
Oringe
Roman.
Ordinary.

The great Turky.

The names of divers Nectorins.

TAwny.
Painted.
Murry.
Roman-red.
Baſtard-red.
Scarlet.
Ruſſet.
Green, two ſorts.
Yellow comes clean from the ſtone.
Garlet Nectorin.
White Nectorin.

The names of divers ſorts of Peaches.

NUtmeg both white and red.
Perſian.
Murellow.
Purple.
Modeina.
Orleance.
Savoy.
Navarr.
Magdalen.
Alburge.
Newington.
Bellowes or bellis.
Muſk Violet, or Violet
Muſcate.
Princes.
Superintendent, it parts and is red at the ſtone.
Bell-cheveris.
Rumbullion.
Smirna.
Peach peccant excellent.
Depo.
White-monſier.
Bloody-monſier
Black-peach.
Grand-Carnation.
Portingale.
Golding.
Roman.
Slane.
Hollmans.
Virona.
Coleraine.
Arundel.
Mallecotone.
Deroy.
Double-bloſſom.
Iſland-Man.
Queens.
Grand-Duke.
Brignal.

The names of ſome ſorts of Grapes.

ORleance.
Allegant.

White

White-muſcadine.
Red-muſcadine.
Parſley-leav'd
Black Curran-grape without ſtones.
White Curran-grape.
Blew frontignate, or Muſcate.
White frontignate, or Muſcate.
Rayſon-grape.
Great-burlate.

Figs.

Blew-ſpaniſh.
Great-blew.
White.
Fig of Marcelles.
The little yellow.
The tawny fig.

Apples.

Pippins.
Great-golding.
Small-golding, or Bayford.
Kentiſh.
Kirten.
Ruſſet.
Green.
White preſerving bellebone.
Holland, or Dutch.
Muſk.
Carmel.
Roman.
Carlile.
Italian.
French.
Winter-laſting.
Summer pippin.
Black pippin.
Renets.
Golding.
Lincoln-ſhire.
Ruſſet.
Kentiſh-ren.
Ruſſetings.
Goulding.
Blandril.
Pear.
Red-ruſſet.
Harm-ruſſet.
Harvie.
Royal-pearmain.
Winter.
Summer-pearmain.

Royal-Apple.

Queenings.
White.
Red.
Baſtard.
Genetings.
Marget-apple.
Famguſtion.
Pome-waren.

Mary-

Marygold-ſtoken.
VVinter-ſtoken.
Sage-apple.
Roſe-apple.
Flower of Kent.
Winter-braudin.
Davy-apple.
Davy-gentile.
Old-wife.
Gaunt-apple.
French-bovillion.
Kentiſh-Codling.
Henretta-Marya.
Kitchen-apple.
Gilly-flower.
Powel-apple.
Pigs-ſnout
Rich-pomorom.
White-Coſtard.
Gray.
Red-coſtard.
Black-apple.
Pome-paris.
Rybon.
Hubard,
Violet.
Sir *Michael Stanups*-apple.
Pome-ray.
Cotton-apple.
Seek no farther.
Angels-bit.
Mrs. *Clents*-apple.
Boulton-greening.
Dutch-cap-apple.
John-apple.
Oringe-apple.
Lordin.
Cider-apple.
Elliot-apple.
Genet-moyle.
Red-ſtreak.
Red-reed-ſtreak.

The names of divers ſorts of Pears.

PRimatin, or Primitive-pear.
Early-chiſell.
Brunſwick.
Carval.
Geneting-pear.
Green-chiſell.
Marget.
Pear-twice.
Sand-pear.
Okenbury, or Green-windſor.
Winſor.
Sliper.
Ruſſet-katherine.
Yellow-katherine.
King-katherine.
Winter-katherine.
Burgamots.
The Oringe.
Summer.
Winter.
Hamden.

Bur-

Burgamot-debuga.
Soveraign-pear.
Summer-boncretien.
VVinter-boncretien.
Yellow-boncretien.
VVinter-windsor.
Bura-de-roy.
Great-bura.
Gray-bura.
Double-headed.
Dionere.
Double-blossom.
Mater-John.
Lewis.
Bishops-Censer.
Pound-pear.

Chester.
VVinter-musk.
Portingale.
Diego.
Doves.
Malbone.
Colvale.
Greenfield.
VVinter-greenfield
Slipper-pear.
Norwich.
Pigs-tale.
Coker.
Kings-pear.
Queens-pear.
Liquor-bit.
Grifford.
VVhite-robert.
Swallow-pear.

Rosalent.
Ladies-buttock.
Sugar.
None-such.
Emperors.
Painted-pear.
French-wardens.
Spanish-warden.
English-warden.
Great-red-warden.
Parkinsons-warden.
VVinter-musk.
Sweet-william.
Violet.
Lordin.
Bishops-tongues.

Russet-poperin.
Green-poperin.
Great-poperin.
Black pear of *Worster*.
Sherbone-pear.
Cornie-pear.
Mrs. *Clints* pear.
Colleraſhaw.
Amadat.
Deadman pear.
Mullibush pear.
Digby.
Mompelier, a great VVinter pear.

Bareland.
Burning pear.
Gilly-flower.
Lysumber.
Longevel.

Garrets.
VVinter-hasting.
Half-spaun.
Bell.
Pettworth.
Purgin.
Bell-bone.
Quince.

Mounsier John.
Roths pear.
Quinces.
Apple-portingale.
Pear-portingale.
Barbury.
English.

Of the Ordering of the

KITCHIN GARDEN.

And first of the Sowing of Pease.

TAke notice that the earliest sorts are for the most part as hardy, if not more hardy, than the most ordinary Field-Pease, they are sowed after the manner of Field-Pease, or, which is most suitable to our purpose, having only a design of laying down rules or directions proper to Gardening, you are to dig your ground, or if it be much, and lye convenient, you may Plough it very well and harrow it, and then you may, as some do, with a kind of a Plough called a Drill (as I think) and one Horse to draw it, make several trenches or gutters about a foot and a half asunder, or less if the ground be not very rich, and about three inches deep, in the which you may sow your Pease, covering them with a Rake. I suppose a quart of ordinary white Pease may sow about a Pole of Ground, or if you sow Pease in some small quantity, as in a private Garden, it will be your best and handsomest way to range a line or two, and with the corner of a Hoe, to make your trayles or gutters about such a distance as aforesaid; the reason of this

order is, that you may the better go between them to gather your Peafe without treading on them, alſo you may, obſerving this order, go between and cut up the weeds, and mould up your Peaſe with a Howe as occaſion ſerves; you are to be careful that you cover your Peaſe very well, and avoid ſcattering of any beſides, leſt it occaſion the Mice to ſearch further, and meet with your Peaſe; know alſo that you are to ſow your Peaſe ſomething thicker, when they are to undergo the hazards of a Winter, then you need when you ſow them in the Spring. After the ſame faſhion you are to ſow Rouncefal Peaſe, but a great deal thinner, and the ſpaces wider, becauſe they grow a great deal larger, eſpecially the Great Maple; alſo they muſt be well ſtuck with ſticks of a good length, eſpecially if the ground be very good, or that they grow under or near high trees or hedges, which will cauſe them to run up the higher; two rows of ſticks may ſerve for three rows of Peaſe, incline the heads of your ſticks inward towards one another, that you may the better paſs amongſt them; if they be not ſtuck well they will not bare ſo well, and will be apt to rot, eſpecially if the weather ſhould prove very moiſt when they are well grown; and indeed other ſorts of Peaſe, if ſown on very rich ground, or in cloſe places amongſt Trees, ought to be ſtuck; take notice that indifferent thin ſowing and good ſticking are very neceſſary means to have good Crops of Peaſe in ſuch ſituations. Some obſerve in ſmall Garden-ground, to ſet the Rouncefal Peaſe about three or four inches aſunder, making three rows on a yard wide bed, and ſtick them well, and if you ſet or ſow your Peaſe ſomething too thick, then you may (when the danger of miſcarriage by hard weather, &c. be paſt) take up what you think will be too many to ſtand in that place, and ſet them in ſome other, and they will do as well as thoſe that remain unremoved, only water them

at their first Planting; take notice that those Pease you sow very early, require a pretty warm scituation, and rather dry than moist, also forget not after they are about three or four inches high, to dab up the mold a little to your Pease on each side of them with a Howe, cutting up the weeds likewise, if any be amongst them. Know also that it is not convenient to bestow either dung or soil on your Pease ground, except it be very poor, not only in respect of your Pease, which will ripen sooneſt on an indifferent midling ground, but in regard of the Crop of Turnips which you may have after your Pease are ripe and gone, which are best and sweeteſt when they grow on a ground not very rich or forc't with dung. The season to sow your Pease is about *Alhallontide*, either a little before or a little after for the forwardeſt. And likewise from *February* until the end of *April*, sometimes in *May*, if of a very quick kind, as Hot-spurs or the like, the which sorts being sown in the Spring on an indifferent ground, I mean not too rich, nor very poor, may bring Peascods fit to gather in eight or nine weeks, if excess of wet hinder not, or the ground is not of a cold or wet nature.

Beans are to be set about a foot or somewhat more asunder every way, especially if the ground be rich, or much over-shadowed with trees or high hedges, or they may be sown or set in the form as Pease in trayles or gutters, allowing about a foot and a half between each row, and setting your Beans about half a foot asunder, be careful to cover them well, leſt the Mice disappoint you of part of your crop; be careful to keep your ground clean from weeds amongst your Beans with a good sharp Howe, as oft as occasion requires. Some top their Beans whilst they are very young, as about half a foot high, the which may occasion them to branch the better, and so yield the more profit; but where this good husbandry is used,

your Beans must not be set too thick or near together. Others do not top their Beans until they be about two foot high or more, to the end their Beans may ripen the better together, that so they may have their crop off in good time, that they may sow their ground with turnips, others so soon as they have the chiefest of their crop off, do cut their Bean-stalks within a little of the ground, which often occasions a new crop from the same Beans. The season for setting Beans, is from *Alhallentide* to the end of *May*, but most commonly in *February* and *March* in private gardens, there is but few Sets in *December* and *January*, except the weather be very mild.

Of the Sowing of Parsnips and Carrots, &c.

FIrst, you are to take care that your ground be competently rich or hearty for the purpose, if not, to bestow some dung or soil thereon, that so you may not dig and sow to no purpose; if your ground be of a stiff or Cloungy nature, it will be your best way to trench it at least a spit, a pairing and a shovelling; so likewise if it be weedy and sowre; and in your trenching to lay your ground in ridges, it will mellow and sweeten the better. The order or manner is, first to make a trench (where you are to begin to dig) about two foot wide or more, and of what length you think fit, and so to observe a constant order both for breadth and depth, and then where the next trench is to be, first pare in the weeds of upper part of the ground only the breadth your trench is to be, and fling it into the bottom of your first trench, and then dig and turn your spits, filling up your former trench, and after shovel up the crums and lay them on the top, and so continue a constant order until you have trench'd what you will; if you see cause, and your ground will

bear it, you may dig your ground two ſpit deep, and then in the Spring, when you are to ſow your ground, you are to level it, digging it about half a ſpit deep or leſs, rather than turn up any weeds, &c. Some do only dig their ground in the winter but ſingle ſpit, and then when they ſtir it in the Spring to ſow, they are apt to turn the weeds or top of their ground up again, which cauſeth the weeds to multiply and ſpring up before their Crop; but if your ground be mellow and for ordinary uſes, you may only pare the weeds clean, and ſo let it reſt until the Spring, and then dig it when you are to ſow it, only if need require, you may ſpread your dung on it, and let it lye all the winter; but they that have much ground to dig and ſow, find a great convenience in trenching and making as much ground ready againſt the Spring as may be, beſides the benefit of mellowing and ſweetning it. Another thing I would have you take notice of, and that is, that you do not ſow one ſort of Crop too often upon one and the ſame piece of ground, but ſow it with changable Crops, eſpecially Parſnips and Carrots, the which being ſown too often without change, will be apt to canker, rot, or be very apt to be worm-eaten, although the ground be maintained very rich. I do not ſpeak this of the great Garden-grounds in or near *London*, where their grounds are in a manner made new and freſh once in two or three years, by dung and ſoil, and good trenching; ſo that their ground is as it were new and freſh for one and the ſame kind of Crops every year. Again, if the ground be Green-ſwoard ground, your care muſt be to take but thin ſpits, and cut or break it well, eſpecially if you intend it for Roots the ſame year, or you may obſerve a kind of trenching, by paring the ſwoard into the trench, and ſo digging your ground in order with thin ſpits, if it be of a ſtiff nature, it will be your beſt way to let it have the benefit of the Winter

Froſt to mellow or ſweeten it, and it will likewiſe work the better when you come to ſow it; you are to conſider of what nature and temper ground is, for there are ſome ſorts that are of a kind of ſtiff or cloungy nature, and will not fall ſmooth and handſome under the Rake, except it hath lain three or four dayes after the digging, for ſuch grounds you muſt defer your ſowing until you find your ground will rake; and ſo on the contrary, ſome grounds will bake and lye ruff if they be not ſown quickly after it is digged; but in all grounds it is beſt to ſow rather in a dry time than in a moiſt, if it be raked or trod in a wet time, they will be apt to bake or bind, ſo as your Seed cannot get out of the ground: The manner of ſowing your Parſnips, Carrots or Onions is, having prepared your ground, you are if it be to be ſown in great quarters, and not trod into Beds, firſt with a Howe, or any other convenient thing, to mark or trace it out into ſeveral ſlips or ſpaces, of ſuch a breadth as you think fit for your ſowing, whether brand caſt or otherwiſe, your traces is a rule to you that you may ſow your ground in order and miſs none, neither ſow any twice, which is apt to be done when one ſowes by gueſs. Sow your Seed as equal as you can, but be careful you do not ſow too thick, but yet better a little too thick than too thin, for you may help too thick when you cannot add where any is wanting; and then you are to rake it only ſo as to cover your Seed, the which twice in a place may be ſufficient, that is, once from you, and lightly back again in the ſame place; but if you do beſtow more raking, you are to do it ſo lightly as not to uncover your Seed again, but if your ground be ſandy, or other very light ground, it will not be your worſt way to tread it all over, leaving a very little diſtance between every footing, and by ſo doing, you may both cover your Seed better, and make your work the handſomer, they that ſow a great deal,

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may in the ſtead of raking it by hand, harrow in their ſeed, but if you love to ſee your work lie very level and ſmooth, be careful to level well before you ſow, leſt by endeavouring to bring that to paſs afterwards, you rake your Seeds in heaps. You are in caſe your ground be of a Cloungy or ſtiff nature, to break the clods with more labour and diligence, leſt if it lye over ruff, you bury your Seed, or be more troubled to rake your ground when it is ſown, they that have but a little to ſow, and it be of ſuch a nature as it will not rake, they muſt cover their Seed by ſpitling it in with a Spade; it is likewiſe a ſure and good way to ſpittle in Seed where the ground is very light and apt to fall ſmooth, for by ſpitling you may be ſure to cover your Seed well, and thereby ſave a week or a fortnights growth, in caſe a dry ſeaſon ſhould happen upon the ſowing of your Seed. You may mix a little Lettice ſeed with your Parſnip or Carrot-ſeed, take heed you do not put in too much leſt you do ſpoil your Roots, for they will hinder very much if over many, or you may put a few Carrot-ſeed amongſt your Parſnips, and ſo on the contrary. Alſo if your ground be very rich, you may ſprinkle a few Radiſh-ſeed amongſt your Roots.

The Seaſon for ſowing your Parſnips, is either in *February* or *March*, for it is a very hardy Seed, but yet would not be ſown later than *March*, for it doth lie a prety while in the ground before it ſpring: I have known ſome ſow Parſnips in the beginning of *November*, and ſometimes in *October*, and do very well; but from *February* to Mid-*March*, is a very ſure and good ſeaſon.

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Carrots may be ſown from *February* to the end of *April*, but if you begin in *February*, the ground ought not to be of a cold or wet conſtitution, the middle of *March* is a very ſure and good ſeaſon. The next thing to be conſidered is, that after your Roots are come up about

two

two or three inches above ground, defer not to weed them, if ſooner the better, for if they ſhould be much over-grown and ſtanted for want of timely weeding or ſizing, they will never amount to that profit or goodneſs which otherwiſe they might have done by timely and good Husbandry, within a ſhort time after they are weeded, before they ſmother one another you are to ſize them, by plucking up, or which is better, by the uſe of a ſharp Howe to cut up, leaving none nearer than a good ſpan aſunder or thereabout, and by performing this Husbandry prety timely, both your labour will be leſs, and your profit more; if your ground be very rich, you are to give the more diſtance, becauſe the tops or blades will be ſo rank that they will much hinder one another in thriving in the roots.

Onions may be ſown either in *February*, *March* or *April*, for to dry, to be ſpent all the Winter after, but to uſe green in Sallets, &c. you may ſow from *April* to the end of *Auguſt*. Let them be timely weeded, and likewiſe ſized, by pulling them up where they grow too thick, that they may be about three fingers or near a hand breadth aſunder if you deſire to have your Onions great, which they will be, if the ground be good, and timely thinned as aforeſaid. You may ſow a few Leek-ſeeds amongſt them if you deſire to have them great, and then if you deſire to improve them further, you may take them up, and lay them prety deep, and according to their depth, they will white and grow larger if the ground be Rich, you may lay them when your Onions are ripe or ſomewhat after, you may if you will ſcatter a few Parſnip, Carrot, or Radiſh ſeeds amongſt your Onions, they will be great, and a few will do no hurt or hindrance to your Onions. You may obſerve the ſame order for ſowing Onions, as of other Roots, either on Beds or larger pieces of ground, either ſpitled in, or trod and raked,

Of Turneps and their Ordering.

THey are usually sown on the same ground where forward Pease or Beans grew, they spend sweetest being sown on an indifferent midling ground, for being sown either too early, or on ground very rich, they spend either strong or bitter, and many of them are apt to rot, they prove very good, being sown on a fallow intended for Barley, &c. The best Seasons to sow them in, is from the beginning or middle of *June*, to the middle of *July*, it is not very sure to sow later; they are likewise sown in *March*, *April*, and *May*, for forward spending; but as they are oft subject to miscarry, being sown so early, so on the other hand they seldom spend very well, or if they do, they last good but a little while; it is a usual thing to sow twice or thrice some years before they take, by reason of a small bug called the Garden-flea, and there is no remedy but patience and sowing again. The order of sowing is, if you plough your ground for them, you are to harrow it once in a place before you sow, and then harrow it once or twice in a place, as need requires, to make it lye fine and smooth, it will be the easier and better to Howe when the turneps come up. They are sown either brand-cast or otherwise, the quantity of seed which may serve an Acre of ground, is a pound and an half, but with most three pound is sown upon an Acre. They are to be sized as other roots, rather wider asunder than less, about eight or nine inches is a good convenient scantling; it is the season of the year, or the difference of ground, which makes the difference either in goodness or badness of turneps, for as I said, the too early sowing causeth them to spend strong or sticky; so likewise their being sown in ground too rich, will make them spend very strong, and many, both too early sown,

and on too rich a ground, will cauſe many of them to run down like Rapes, whereas the ſame ſort of ſeed ſown ſeaſonably on an indifferent midling ground, they will both ſpend ſweet, and keep to their kind as to the ſhape, there are ſeveral ſorts of turneps, and all good, but the red ſided is generally moſt accounted, for the ſweeteſt and beſt to ſow early, but the yellow turnep ſpends dryeſt and firmeſt, the long is the moſt watry, but a good ſweet root, there are other good ſorts, but let this be ſufficient for the ordering of Turneps, &c.

Of Radiſhes, and their ordering.

WHoſo deſireth to have Radiſhes good and betimes, muſt make his ground very good, otherwiſe they will be worm-eaten, and run up to ſeed, and never be fit to eat. The order of preparing the ground is as followeth, firſt, if you deſire to begin very timely, as in *January* and beginning of *February*, you are to make choice of a warm ſituated place, and then to provide a pretty quantity of green or new ſtable dung and litter together, according to the quantity of ground you intend to ſow, for if it be for the uſe of a private family, a little bed at a time will be ſufficient, for they that deſire to have them all the Spring and Summer, muſt be ſowing every fortnight according to their ſpending: Being provided as aforeſaid, you are to trench in your dung in ſome pretty quantity, and in ſuch order, that the dung of one trench may touch the dung of the next, that your ground may be husbanded every where alike, as for the depth, you may uſe your diſcretion, and as your ground will bear, for if your dung be covered but half a foot thick with mold, it may be ſufficient for the purpoſe; but if you will not be at the coſt of trenching, good digging

may serve, laying your ground in good order, and breaking the clods as occasion requires; and if you cannot get new stable dung, which is best for this purpose, then any old straw, or old cast hay, or any other dung you can get, yet the lightest is best for trenching, and the rottenest to dig in an ordinary way, but if your ground be not very good at present for your purpose, your best and surest way is, after you have trenched or digged it, to scatter some very rotten dung converted to mould, or the bottom of a Wood-stack, or some Lime-rubbish of old walls, well cleansed from Bricks, or the like, whereby your ground will be fit for the aforesaid purpose, or any the like; your ground being made ready as aforesaid, and the season come, you are to sow your seed pretty thick, either on beds or larger quarters, if on beds or borders, your best way is to spittle it in, turning your hand in the working, so as to cover your seed, and then to smooth it over either with a rake, or the back of your spade, but if you sow greater quantities, then you are, as I formerly said of Carrots, to tread in your seed, and then lightly to rake it over, be careful to sow and tread your ground in a dry day lest it bind.

When your Radishes are come up, and the danger of miscarriage by hard weather and the birds be past, you are to cull or thin them, that they may stand about three fingers breadth asunder, or thereabout, which may be sufficient for the more forwardest sowings; but for the more later sowings, they must have more distance, because the tops or leaves will grow more rank and large, and will cause them to neck for seed before they are come to any convenient size for use; so likewise if your later sowings are near hedges, or the like, they will be apt to run up and neck before they are good for any thing, therefore let them have the more distance given them.

Take notice, that the more early sowings do commonly take better than the midling, I mean, of *March* or *April*; and because then the Sun begins to have some power, and the ground is apt to be dryer; but the chief reason is, then the Garden-fly is very brief, which will destroy or stunt them without often watering, and so more and more till *May* be past except the weather prevent; but in case of dry weather, you must ply your Radishes with water, and in so doing your Radishes will get strength, and be out of the danger of the fly quickly; also your care must be to keep the Chaffinches from your Radishes, chiefly at the first springing out of the ground, for they will pull them up, and eat only the two first leaves that peep, whereby you may quickly loose your crop of Radishes; for prevention, you are to shoot some of those kind of Birds, and pull them, and scatter their heads and Feathers all about where you sow your Seed, and so long as they keep fresh, those Birds will not trouble you, but be sure to strew new Feathers as you see occasion, until your crop be well come up, and the leaves spread, and then they will not meddle with them; you may if you will, and if your ground be sufficient have a crop of Carrots or Parsnips on the same ground amongst your Radishes, but then you must be sure to cull them betimes, and give them the better distance; as also to draw them off as soon as they are ready, least you spoil your other crop. Take notice, that although I said, speaking of the preparing of your ground, that half a foot thickness of mould might be sufficient above the dung for Radishes, yea if you intend a crop of Parsnips or Carrots amongst them, then it is best to allow an ordinary spit deep of mould above your trenched dung if it be very new; the season for sowing is as I said, from *February* until *September*, if any desire to have them so late; but it is only the black Radish that

that is ſown ſo late, and only of ſome few for *Autumn* or Winter ſpending: Take notice that Radiſhes ſown after the midſt of *June*, do not run up to Seed as the forward ſowings do.

Lettice is very hardy, and may be ſown as early and as late as Radiſhes, either on heads alone, or thinly ſcattered amongſt other things, as Beans, Carrots, and if you deſire to have ſome Cabbage, they muſt be ſown thin, or quickly to cull them a good diſtance aſunder, and in ſo doing, you may have your deſire if your kind be right for the purpoſe; they that love them muſt ſow them often, becauſe the firſt ſowings will ſoon run up to Seed.

Spinage is ſown both early and late, and is very hardy, they that deſire to have it all the Summer for their uſe, muſt ſow it very often, for it quickly runs up to Seed in the Spring and Summer Months, if you would have it grow very large, then your beſt way is to ſow it very thin or ſtray amongſt other convenient Crops, where it may not ſpoil other things, or on heads alone, or trails on the edges of other heads: it is uſually ſown about *Lames-tide* or *Bartholmew-tide*, to uſe in the winter or Spring, and uſually doth not run up to Seed ſo ſoon as that which is ſown early in the Spring.

Garden Creſſes and Charnil are ſown very often in the Spring and Summer Months, to uſe together as a very acceptable Sallet to many; alſo Charnil is ſown about *Lamestide* or *Bartholmew*, to uſe in the Spring, and of ſome, it is ſown oft on hot heads to uſe in the Winter.

Corn Sallet is ſown about *Lamestide* or ſooner, to uſe in the Spring chiefly.

Sweet Chernil, the Seed is beſt ſett or ſown as ſoon as it is ripe, but if ſown in the Spring, it may chance to lie in the ground until the Spring following.

Purslane is sown in *April* or *May*, it is something tender; they that would have it betimes must make a hot head for it after the manner of a Cowcumber head or sow it on a Cowcumber head after the Cowcumbers are planted out, it loves a pretty deal of water in dry weather; if you would have it grow great for to pickle, you must draw it up when it is about two or three inches high, and prick it out pretty thin in good ground, keeping it moist especially at first planting out, many times it will be as forward to cut for use, being sown about the end of *April*, or beginning of *May*, as that which is sown in Mid-*March* without a hot head, if it be helpt with often watering, in case of dry weather.

Alisanders is sown about *Midsummer* or later, to be spent in the Spring, chiefly in Lent, as soon as the Seed is ripe, is a sure and good time, sow it in any by place, although it be something shady.

Red beets is sown in the Spring, either stray amongst your Onions, or other roots, or the Seed pricke out on heads pretty thin, that they may be great to use for Sallets, or to garnish Dishes: And

Skerrets require a rich ground, inclining rather to moisture than drouth, they are sown of Seed very thin amongst other things in *February* or *March*; but the surest way in ordinary grounds, is to set them of slips being parted as single as may be, and sett on the edges of your Onion heads, or about half a foot or more, which is best asunder on heads by themselves in ground that is good, for then they will be fit for use the Winter and Lent following; if they be set too thick, or above one slip in a place, they will starve one another; they are apt to Canker, and therefore require fresh and well seasoned ground, by Winter Husbandry. Scorsoners, or Vipers grass, the roots are used by some as Skerets or Parsnips, they are increased either by sowing the Seeds,

or

or by parting and ſetting the tops of the roots when the roots are taken up for uſe, alſo the roots being cut or broken into ſeveral pieces and ſet in good ground, not over dry, will in ſhort time yield conſiderable increaſe, about eight or nine inches aſunder is a convenient diſtance, they are held to be very cordial and excellent in fevors, as I have had experience thereof ſeveral times; the Spring is the beſt ſeaſon, yet I have ſett of them moſt times in the year with good ſucceſs.

Horſe-radiſh is increaſed by ſetting the upper part or tops of the root, and by ſprouts ſpreading from the Elder-roots, alſo by pieces of roots left in the ground accidentally, or purpoſely cut or broken off for that purpoſe; they have a large ſeaſon, even from one end of the year to the other, chiefly the Spring, the better the ground, the ſpeedier will your profit be.

Tarragon is increaſed by ſetting the tops or ſlips, but beſt and ſooneſt by ſprouts that run from the roots, which it doth yield indifferent plentiful if the ground be good; if the tops or ſtalks be cut down towards the Winter, and a little rotten dung laid on it, it will cauſe it to ſpring the luſtier and better in the Spring, when it is chiefly in uſe either of it ſelf, with oil and or amongſt other Saller-herbs, the ſeaſon is the Spring, if you ſett it of tops or branches, keep it moiſt until it be taken root.

French or Kidney-beans may be ſett any time, from the beginning of *April*, to the middle of *May*; they are ſomething tender, therefore they that would ſow them to have them with the firſt, are to ſow them on a pretty warm bed, or ſo as you may defend them in caſe of cold, or cold wet weather; and when the weather is pretty mild, they may Plant them out in ranges or rows, about ſeven or eight inches or leſs aſunder, and about fifteen

plant-

inches between each row, and to water them at first planting, they are very apt to grow if the weather be warm, and when they are well taken you may ſtick them with pretty tall ſticks if the ground be very good, two rows of ſticks to three rows of Beans, or you may ſtick a few ſhorter ſticks in the middle row, if you love ſuch kinds of fruit as this, then it will be a very good way to provide your ſelf of that ſort of Peaſe called

Sugar Peaſe, which is to be dreſt and eaten after the ſame manner as French Beans, and may be ſown earlier, and be fit to ſpend before French Beans are ready; you may ſow them in *February* or *March*, and ſtick them as French Beans: Both theſe and French Beans being gathered young ſpend the ſweeter and better.

The gray kind I take to be the beſt.

White or curled Endive, if it be ſown to Still, and that you may ſave Seed of it, the Spring is the ſeaſon, but if to white and uſe in *Autumn* and beginning of Winter for Sallet, as it is moſt commonly, then your ſeaſon is from the middle of *June*, to the end of *July*, not much later on good ground, and not very thick, that ſo it may grow the larger, and come on the quicker, and then as you have occaſion, or as the ſeaſon requires, you may white it any of theſe ways following; firſt dig or trench a piece of ground, according to the quantity you deſire to white, and then by a line for order and handſomeneſs, with ſuch a ſtick as we uſually ſet Beans make holes, and having gathered the leaves of each Plant together in your hand, ſet it up to the very top of the leaves, and by planting it very pretty near together you will ſave ground, and the ſetting of one Plant will be the cloſing of the former, and ſave ſome labour, and by this means you may quickly have it for your uſe; another way is, firſt ſow your Seed on a bed or ſtray amongſt other crops, and when it is grown up about a handful high

high or less, you may Plant it in order on beds not too thick, but so as it may grow large, the ground must be very good for the purpose, and when the season draws near to use it on a dry day, when your Plants are dry, you may gather the top of each Plant together, and tie them pretty close with a piece of bass, and in a little time the inmost part of your Plant will be white and crisp, and fit for use, these ways are sure and good if too much wet do not spoil and cause it to rot, some do white their Endive and other sorts of Sallet of like use by laying them in Sand or Earth, either within or without doors, some by covering their herbs with dung or litter, which if tied up first, will be something better. By these means or such like, divers sorts of herbs are or may be whited, as Sellony or Smallage, Sweet Parsley, Chardones, Succory, &c. whereby it is made more crisp and acceptable to many.

Cabbages and Colworts are sown of Seed between *James-tide* and *Bartholomew-tide*, also in *February* and *March*, but those sown about *James-tide* are for the most part more sure, and earlier in cabaging; but yet if your Seed be of the early kind, they will come to perfection very quick, although sown in the Spring. The ordering of them is, after they are come up about a handful high or less, whether they were sown on Beds together, or astray amongst other Crops, as Turnips, or *Michaelmas* Onions as they are called) they are to be drawn up and set in some thiner order, either set or laid up, to the setting on of the leaves, in rows, about six inches between each row, and about four or five inches asunder, and so to remain until the Spring, and then in *February*, *March*, *April* or *May*, you may take them up, and Plant them in some thinner order: where they may Cabbage; you must dung the ground pretty well where you Plant them, either on the edges of your quarters where you

sow your Carrots, or which is in my judgment better, in a quarter or piece of ground together by themselves, about three foot asunder or little less, and when they are pretty well grown, and the weeds are somewhat grown up amongst them, you are with a Howe, to cut up the weeds, and draw them up round about each Plant with your Howe, the which will be some advantage to your Cabbages as well as the ground; those which are sown in the Spring or rising of the year, are to be raised on a hot bed, or amongst your earliest sown Sallet, otherwise they will not Cabbage to any good purpose, except they be of the *Dutch* or earliest sorts, yet this advantage you will have by your Summer Plants, they will continue green and sound when your Winter Plants are perished and gone by the Winters frost, and their more forward growing to perfection; you are to see to your Seed when it is coming up both the early and the later sowings, otherwise you may lose your labour and Seed, by those small Birds call'd Chaffinches, which will pull up and eat your Plants as soon as they peep out of the ground, and all that lieth uncovered of your Seed; the way of prevention is, if you sow on a bed, to cover it with some old nets which many use, or else to shoot, or by other means to get some of the aforesaid Birds, and scatter the ground with their Feathers, the which I have found very effectual so long as the Feathers kept any thing fresh; thus you are to do until your Plants are pretty gone, & then they will not meddle with them: Also you are, when the Butter flies begin to be busie, to view and over-look your Cabbages, and when you find any of their spawn (which are divers small yellow specks) you are to rub them with your thumb, and so prevent their mischief: and this is much easier and less troublesome, then when they are come to maturity, the which must be destroyed, otherwise they will

destroy your labours and your profit together; there is another, and a worse mischief incident to Cabbages happening some years that are dry, and in some dry grounds, it is a small fly, which casts her spawn on Cabbages, and makes them look as it were mouldy, and where they do prevail much, it doth so Venom the Plant, that it even stifles them: It is very tedious to destroy them, but yet taken in time, and diligently followed, they may be mastered. Now for the saving of their Seed, it is after this manner, about *October* or *November*, or after, when Frosts begin to be frequent and of continuance; you are to take up the Cabbage you desire to save for Seed (which should be hard and well grown, and it will be so much forwarder to break out for seed when season serves; yet sometimes I have been forc'd to help forward by cutting the Cabbage on the top with a cross cut) and then if you will, you may wrap an old cloath, piece of Bass-mat, or straw about the Root, and lay it in some Seller or by-Room, or hang it up until the end of *February*, or beginning of *March*, and then to Plant it in some temperate place not too hot and dry. (Some instead of housing, do Plant them in some convenient place pretty deep, and then cover them with Earth until the Spring, and then uncover the tops of them) you may Plant it up to the setting on of the leaves, and let it rest until it brings forth its Seed. The stems of good Cabbages will bear as good Seed, as of a whole Cabbage, if you preserve them from roting until the Spring; you must have a care to keep your Cabbage stalks of Seed from breaking with the wind, by bearing them up with stakes or poles fast tied.

Colliflower seed is likewise sown at the same seasons as Cabbages, but for the most part on hot Beds (also amongst early Radish, and hetimes in the Spring) the manner is, to make a Bed of good new dung and litter

together, of what length you think fit for the quantity of Seed you desire to sow, about a foot and a half thick may be sufficient, or two foot, if you begin very early lay it in order, and tread it well, and cover your dung with about a hand breadth deep of good mould, making provision to keep your mould from crumbling or falling off the edges of your Bed, then you are to sow your Seed not over thick, and covering it about an inch deep or less with fine mould, then you are to Arch your Bed all over, that you may cover it the better from cold or wet weather; you must upon all opportunities when the air is temperate uncover them, and harden them by degrees, and when your Plants are about two or three inches high, you may make another Bed of less substance then your first, and being of a fit temper, that is, as warm as the Bed from whence you are to Plant, especially if it be very early, you are to prick them out about three fingers breadth asunder or less, not forgetting to water them upon all occasions as need requires; you are to shadow your Plants after new planting in case of sunny weather, and so let them grow until they have got some convenient strength, and fit to be planted where they may flower; the ground where you are to Plant them ought to be made Rich with dung, and then in some handsome order about two foot asunder or little more you are to set your Plants, cut them from off your Bed with mould about every Plant, and so to Plant them that the ground may be low about each Plant, after the fashion of a Bole or Bason, the better to hold water, being poured to them, which they ought to have pretty plentiful in case of dry weather; seldom and slight watering will cause them to run to flower before they have sufficient strength to bring forth a good or large flower; if you sow for Winter Plants as about *Faints-tide* or a little after, you are to make a Bed of an-

indifferent temper, and when your Plants are about three inches high, you are to provide a new Bed in some convenient warm scituated place of a good substance, the better to hold warmth a good while, laying a convenient coat of mould thereon; if your Bed be made most of straw indifferently mixed with dung, that it may rather be of a fine continued warmth then very hot, it will be the better, and then to prick out your Plants about two or three inches asunder, according to their largeness or smallness of growth, and then to Arch your Bed with poles or hoops, and poles tied at length, that you may the better cover your Bed or Beds when extream weather comes, as Frosts, Snow, or much Rain: It will not be your best way to cover your Plants except at the first planting, in case of hot sun-shine weather, only for two or three days until they are taken new Root, and then only in the heat of the day, until extream weather come in, and then you are carefully to cover them, but yet to take all the opportunities you may to give them Air; for you must know, the more they are covered, the renderer they will be, and so the more apt to miscarry in case of neglect in extream weather: and thus you may be furnished with Winter Plants, whereby you may save Seed if your kind be good, and be sure to have good forward Colliflowers, if your ground be not wanting in Richness and convenient moisture, if when you Plant them at large, you do not cut them off your Bed with mold about the root, they will be apt to stant, and then the Garden-fly will be apt to take them, and very much hinder them, without watering and shadowing of them for some time from the Sun, help them forward again.

Hartichoaks are raised or increased chiefly by the slips of Plants, either in *March*, *April*, or sometimes in *May*, according as the Winter or their Husbandry hath favoured

youred them, some do Plant in *September*, and with diligent covering in Winter may succeed; but the sure season is the rising of the year, the ordering of them is as followeth: the ground whereon you Plant your Hartichoaks ought to be very good, or at least made so by trenching or digging in good store of dung, and then if you will you may sow a Crop of Onions, Radish, or a sprinkling of Carrots, and a few of Lettice amongst them the first year, and having sown your ground, you may range your line, and by it Plant your Hartichoak slips about three foot asunder pretty deep, closing the ground to your Plant with your heel on that side contrary to the Sun, that there may be a low place the better to hold the water within compass, that so it may soak to the Root, and not spread about, and in case the weather be dry when you Plant, it will be a sure and good way to lay a little litter or other straw thin and lightly upon each Plant, to keep off the heat of the Sun until they be rooted, and in so doing, one watering will be better than two or three without it, and be sure that what Crop you sow amongst Hartichoaks, take the first opportunity to Husband it, that it may be drawn off as soon as possible may be, lest you hinder your Hartichoaks, for you may have good Hartichoaks the first year if your ground be Rich, and watering be not wanting in case of dry weather, and remember that so soon as your Choaks are come to perfection and fit for use, to cut them down close to the ground leaves and all, and by so doing, your Hartichoaks will gather slips and strength before the Winter, and your Plants the stronger and fairer in the Spring; also if you have any crop amongst your Hartichoaks, it will have the more air and liberty to come to perfection.

Also about the end of *October*, or in *November* you are to trench up your ground amongst your Hartichoaks, laying

laying it up in Ridges, so as every row of Plants or Hartichoak stocks may stand in the middle of a ridge, for their better preservation in the Winter season, also laying in some dung in every trench, and withall having a care that you do not disturb or prejudice the Root of your Hartichoaks at that time of the year, least they should not sufficiently recover to withstand the injury of the following Winter; but if this seem to be too much trouble or cost, then you may open the ground a little about every stock or root, and lay in some dung round about, and then rite up the mould about it, and take notice that the more light or strawie your dung is, the better it preserves your stocks from the Frost, although the other affords most vertue and nourishment in the growing time of the year, or you may do thus; *first* dig your Hartichoak plot all over, and cut off all the flagging leaves both on the tops and sides, and then lay a coat of dung all over amongst your Hartichoaks, especially about each stock, and so let it rest until the Spring, and then in the Month of *March*, if they are any thing well recovered, or in *April*, you are to dig over your plot, keeping a good open trench before you, and when you come to a stock, to open the ground pretty deep about it, even so low as you may with your thumb thrust or force off all the slips from your stock, excepting two or three of the strongest, except you find them to be too forward for fruit, in such a case one more weak or backward is better to be left, and then with the back of your knife to rub or force off all the young buds for slips, that so all the nourishment of the Root may be imploy'd on your principal bearers, and thence cut off the flagging leaves, and put in the mould, closing it well to your Plants or stock, and so continue your digging and slipping until you have finished, and in case any be dead or not thriving amongst your Stocks, then you may set a young

Plant in its place, and if it ſo happen, as ſometimes it doth, that by reaſon of a very hard or ſharp Winter your Hartichoak ſtocks are ſo weak, that there is no medling with them as to ſlipping, then you may begin betimes, and ſow a crop of either Parſnips, Garrots, or of Sallet-ing, and when occaſion requires, give your crop as ſpeedy Husbandry and good diſtance as you may conveniently, that when your Hartichoaks begin to thrive, they may have all the advantage that may be, and then with a thin ſlice or ſomething near to that ſhape, pretty narrow, without digging, force or cut off all the under ſlips, maintaining only two or three of the ſtrongeſt to bear fruit, and when your fruit is ready, take the firſt opportunity to cut it, together with the leaves cloſe to the ground, that ſo your Stock as well as your Crop, may get advantage; alſo that your Head fruit may be the fairer, you are when they begin to fruit, to look diligently between the leaves that grow on the ſtem, and where you find any young buds for fruit beſides the Head or principal fruit, you are to force it off, except you are minded to ſpare any of the more latter buds as a ſupply after the firſt is gone; and theſe directions I ſuppoſe are ſufficient for the ordering of Hartichoaks, although ſomething more might be ſaid of them.

Sparragus, the Husbandry thereof is as followeth, firſt provide your ſelf of ſome good Seed, what quantity you think fit, and then accordingly prepare a Bed being made very good or Rich, whereon you may ſow your Seed, covering it either by raking or ſpitting it in with your Spade, you may ſow it about *Michaelmas* time, as ſoon as it is ripe, firſt breaking and waſhing the Seed from the huſks, which will ſwim, and may be be dreined from your Seed, then dry it and ſow it, but not too thick, that your Plants may be the larger, and

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of a fit ſize to Plant after one years growth, or you may ſow it in *February* or *March*, but the earlier the better, for it will lie a pretty while before it ſpring up; if you ſow it at the riſing of the year, you may ſow it amongſt a Crop of Onions or early Radiſh, but be ſure to give convenient diſtance to your Crop, keeping it likewiſe clean from weeds, that your Plants be not ſtarved or ſmothered, drawing your Radiſh or Lettice from them ſo ſoon as they are fit for uſe, and then the next Spring after the ſowing, you may take it up and Plant it where you would have it grow to perfection, having firſt made your ground very good by trenching, ſtore of good dung, the which, if it be well Husbanded by making a good bottom for it to grow on, it will laſt very good for many years, and will afford you very good Sparragus the third year at fartheſt from the ſowing, or if you are not willing to loſe a year by ſowing Seed, then you may provide your ſelf of Plants of ſome Gardiners, but let them not exceed two years growth, or three at moſt; let the ſcituation be temperate, neither too dry, nor over moiſt and cold, for then your Sparragus will be late before it Spring; it ſprings faſteſt or quickeſt in hot Sun-ſhine weather, be careful in the Husbandry of your ground, that you carefully cleanſe it from all offenſive weeds, as Twich, Nettles, Dandelion, or any other, eſpecially that like the former are not uſually deſtroyed by ordinary weeding, otherwiſe they will be a perpetual trouble to you, beſides the robbing of your Sparragus of much of their nouriſhment, alſo know that a Pole of ground is the leaſt quantity you can Plant to have it worth your labour, indeed it is too little, for if you have not ſo much as to afford you an indifferent Meſs at a cutting, then you muſt be at the trouble to cut what is ready, and keep it in ſome convenient cool place until your ground have brought forth ſufficient for a Meſs, but what

trouble and tediousnes it will be, you may easily guess; also you must be careful to keep it continually clean from weeds, also in the cutting of your Sparragus, be careful that you cut not any but what is fit to cut, and avoid cutting within the ground, least in cutting on, you spoil two or three, which is soon done.

Having made ready your ground by good trenching, tread out your Beds about three foot wide, and a foot and half path between each Bed, and then plant three rows of Plants on a Bed, every Plant as much in length as in breadth, which will be near a foot from the middle of one Plant to the middle of another, if you Plant nearer, you cannot expect to have your Sparragus so fair, but rather a hindering or starving of each other; if you will draw of a quantity off mould off each Bed, and then lay and spread each Plant in order, and then cover your Plants with the mould you took off, or instead of so doing, you may bring a quantity of good mould and cover your Plant about two inches thick, or you may with your Hand or a Trowel open the ground, and raising the middle of the hole a little, spread your Plant which you may easily and readily do, if your Plants be small, but otherwise the other wayes are better and more orderly: Having planted your beds, you may if you will, sow a small sprinkling of Onions or other Salletting for the first year, or you may give your beds a small coat of dung as soon as you have planted it, or you may forbear dunging until *Michaelmas* or thereabout; as for the time of planting, I do most approve of the Spring, from the middle or end of *February*, to the end of *April* at farthest, although there be some will Plant at the later Spring, even till Winter, but I have oft seen that their labours have not been answered with that success that they hoped for, although sometimes they might succeed. And to the end that you may

have

have your Sparragus fair and good, you are every year towards Winter to cut down the ſtalks cloſe to the ground, and lay a ſmall coat of dung thereon, the which you may take off again in *March* following, if you find the tops of your Plants are ſufficiently covered with mould, otherwiſe it is beſt to rake it ſmooth, and ſo let it reſt; your care muſt be not to cut the ſtalks off too early, leaſt if the weather prove warm, it ſhould ſend forth new ſhoots and weaken your Roots, ſo as to be diſappointed in the Spring, when Sparragus is moſt acceptable and uſeful; ſome who have their Sparragus grow on cold grounds, and have ſuch kinds of dung, do beſtow Hen and Pigeon dung on their beds: Take notice, that rotten dung is beſt for the purpoſe, which if your Sparragus were a very tender thing, then your light ſtraw dung were of greateſt reſpect; alſo it would prove worth your labour if your ground be apt to bind, or ſubject to ſuch weeds as you cannot eaſily weed out in an ordinary way; once in a year or two to take the advantage when the ground is frozen about an inch or two deep, with a ſtrong three tined fork or a mattock, being carefully uſed to break up the ground all over your Sparragus beds, and ſo let it lie until it be well mellowed, and then when it is thawed, you may pick it clean from weeds, and level it again; and if you think fit, beſtow a coat of dung upon your beds, by which means one dunging may prove worth two; you may ſometimes ſee in *London*, Sparragus much earlier than its natural ſeaſon, which hath given occaſion of wonder to many, the means whereby it is brought to paſs is thus, ſome having ſome old beds of Sparragus which they are minded to deſtroy, and having convenience of new or warm dung, poſſibly intended for other uſes afterward, they ſpread it ſome conſiderable compaſs, and ſpread or lay their old Plants in order upon their dung, ſlightly

covering them, and ſo the heat doth force forward a farewell Crop, but how good I cannot ſay, but undoubtedly it is welcome to ſuch as love Rarities.

I might ſay much more concerning divers Experiments as to the planting of Sparragus, but in regard my neceſſary and ſure Rules ſwell ſo faſt, I ſhall forbear unneceſſary niceties, which tend more to trouble than profit.

Sives is increaſed by parting the Roots, whereby it yields great increaſe, they are ſet in the Spring or Summer, about two or three together is ſufficient, about a hand breadth aſunder or more make your ground good, and they will be large if they do not grow too thick; alſo a little dung or new moulding will make them both earlier and fairer of growth.

Shelot is ſet in a manner as Sives or Garlick, by parting the Roots, and is to be taken up when it hath done growing, which you may eaſily know by the falling and withering of the blade, and is kept all the Winter for uſe by thoſe that love it either to rub their Diſhes, wherein they lay their meat, or ſhred and put into Vinegar, it hath both the ſmell and taſte of Garlick, although in a weaker manner, and is ſaid not to offend by the ſmell, it is ſet in the Spring, if it be not taken up, ſome hard Winters will kill it.

Garlick is increaſed by parting the Root or Cloves, and ſet betimes in the Spring, either on the edges of convenient beds, or on beds together, ſome ſet it about the time men uſe to ſow Wheat, but the Spring ſeaſon is ſufficient, ſome uſe to tie it near the time it hath its full growth, about *Midſummer* or little after, about which time it begins to run to Seed, the tying is only to hinder it ſeeding; ſo ſoon as it hath done growing, it is to be taken up and kept dry for uſe.

Scal-

Scallions are said to be a different thing from Onions, somewhat resembling Shelot or Sives, but ordinarily amongst most Gardiners, small or spired; Onions being set in the Winter, or remaining all the year in the ground, and drawn in the Spring for use, are called Scallions; the best time to set them, is a little before, or in Winter; those set in the Spring, are ready to run for Seed before they have lost their old head or root.

Michaelmas-Onions as they are call'd, are sown between *James tide* and *Bartholmew-tide*; if you will, you may sow a few Cabbage Seed, or a little Spinage or Corn Sallet amongst them, they are chiefly used in the Spring for Sallets, or to eat with soft Cheese. I have sometimes sown them after *Bartholmew-tide*, and in case the ensuing Winter hath favoured them, I have had as good Onions to dry for next Winter, as any I have sown in the following Spring, but if sown a little too early, they have run up for Seed.

Carraway and Coreander, are sown either in the Spring, or about *James-tide*, or a little sooner, better sown a little too thin than too thick; the Plant of the Coriander hath a very loathsome smell, they are plentiful in bearing Seed.

Anniseed are sown sometimes with us, and hath some years brought forth good ripe Seed, the Spring is its season.

Mustard-seed after it is once sown in a ground, and come to perfection, requires but little care more for future Crops, then new stirring of the ground, sow it betimes in the Spring.

Liquorish is increased by Plants or runners from them, one good runner will serve to make divers sets, allowing two or three buds to a set or Plant; the ground ought to be rather light than heavy, dry and not wet if you would have very good; the ground ought to be well in heart,

heart, and very well trencht, that it may run freely according to its nature, they that Plant but a little for private use, make beds of three foot wide, setting three or four rows on a bed about nine inches asunder, either more or less; the Plants or sets are set two or three inches in the ground above their tops, if you will and the ground be good, you may have a Crop of Onions amongst your Liquorish the first year if not too thick; some that have but little, do cut down the withered stalks, and spread a little dung all over their beds in Winter, if ground be good it will bring good Liquorish at two years growth; let the sap be well hardened before you take it up, otherwise it will shrink and not be so good to keep.

Strawberries are increased by setting of the young Roots, which increase from the strings that run from the elder-plants, they are to be had in Woods, and such like places, from whence divers furnish themselves as well as in Gardens, they are planted at divers seasons, but chiefly at the Spring and Fall, but many refuse to set them in the Spring, because then there is a Summers Husbandry for weeding, and little or no fruit the first year; and therefore it is that most Plant about *Bartholmew* or *Michaelmas*, and sometimes later, but something sooner is better, for then they will have gotten pretty strength, and will bear both more and fairer fruit, set them about half a foot asunder, and that is nigh enough, also if you would have fair fruit, and your bed last good the longer without renewing or new planting, you must often cut away the strings that run from the roots, otherwise they will starve one another, also it will be good to new mould them a little every Winter, not Summer, and in case of dry weather it will be worth your labour often to water them chiefly in blooming and fruiting time, but do it throughly; where good Husban-

bandry is not used, a bed will not last good above two or three years at most; as for the great kinds of Strawberries, their Husbandry differs but little, only to be set and kept at a bigger distance, and the root kept moulded up, and the stalks for fruit tied up, and to be kept moist in dry weather, not forgetting to cut their strings often.

Of Muskmellons, and their Ordering.

IN the Husbandry or raising this sort of fruit, there is such diversity of judgments and practices, that it even wearies me to think of setting down all that might be said concerning them: but I shall only set down some sure and necessary Rules, by the diligent observation whereof, any industrious Practitioner may attain his end, and by his diligent observation in his practice, may attain to a more clear and exact judgment, than I am able to set down in writing.

In the first place you are to endeavour to be furnished with such sorts of Seed as are of best account for earliness and good taste, either at the hand of Friend, Gardener, or Seed-man.

In the next place to make choice of such a situation as may have most advantage of the Sun, and least prejudice from hurtful or sharp winds, but this may be effected by a convenient fence made either of Reeds, Broom, or Rye straw, being made strong with good stakes and poles, and well tyed with Oziers, let it be made six or seven foot high at least, and then begin as followeth: Take of the newest horse-dung and litter together, and make a bed about two foot and a half high, and as much in breadth or thereabout, either more or less, treading it hard, and beating it even and handsome:

ſome both top and ſides, the better to keep in the heat, then make proviſion either with boards of about half a foot wide or thereabout, nailed together a little narrower and ſhorter than your bed, for your bed will ſhrink ſomething, or inſtead of boards ſome uſe thumb-bands of hay or ſtraw, the boards are leſs troubleſome, then lay about the quantity of half a foot thick of very good ſifted mould, either more or leſs according to the ſubſtance and goodneſs of your bed, ſome lay their dung two or three days on a heap before they make their bed with it, alſo ſome mix their dung with Sea-coal aſhes, undoubtedly it doth cauſe it to have the greater heat, and it may be to hold it the longer: Having laid your mould ſmooth, and ſettled it with your Spade, then take your Glaſſes, and make ſeveral Impreſſions according to the quantity of Seed you would prick on your bed, and within the circle of each Glaſs prick ſome Seed, as much as is convenient, and then ſet your Glaſſes over the Seed you prick, then with ſome poles or hoops, Arch your bed over, tying ſome poles at length, that it may be the ſtronger to uphold your covering, and then cover your bed either with old Sail-cloth, or Baſs-mats, and ſtraw upon that, the better to keep either Snow or Rain from your bed, which would ſpoil all, either cauſing your bed to burn or ſcald your Plants by chilling or deſtroying them; ſome do not prick their Seed, until the ſecond or third day after their bed was made, and as occaſion ſerves you may give your Plants breath by raiſing your Glaſſes a little, but if your bed be but ſlow and of ſmall heat, you may quicken it by laying ſome ſtraw upon and between your Glaſſes, which you may withdraw as you ſee cauſe, and then when your Plants are pretty ſtrong and green, take off your Glaſſes, and pull up your Plants and new prick them again in the ſame bed and earth, not ſtirring the earth at all; ſet them up

to

to the leaves about three inches asunder or little less, then water them as you see cause with a little water bloud warm, then set over your Glasses close, and cover them with straw all over, and betwixt them cover your Arch with your Mats or other provision for two days or more as you see cause; then draw up one of your Plants, and if it have taken new root, take off the covering and give them the Sun a little in the morning, and a little after noon through the Glasses only, and then if weather permit, give them a little more Sun than they had the day before, and when you find they will endure the Sun through the Glasses, if weather give leave, under-set your Glasses a little, and give them air, and it will strengthen them, and keep them from running up; but be sure to keep them from wind, put straw between the Glasses, and let the Sun-shine on the tops of the Glasses, and as they grow in strength give them more Sun, and then when they have two or three Joynts, provide Banks or Ridges to Plant them out, and if need require to water them, do it with water bloud warm, and every day take up the Glasses and wipe off the dew, for it chilleth them.

Some Mellon-Masters, when their Plants begin to Joynt, do pinch or nip the top bud, that they may cause their Plants to put out for runners before they Plant out; as also afterward as occasion requires. Now for the making of the banks or ridges to Plant your Mellon on, do as followeth: First make a trench of four or five foot wide, then take some mouldy hay, or the bottom of a rick, and some Burly straw, mix them together, and lay them a foot deep in your trench, and tread it very hard, then throw water all over it, then tread it hard again, then lay a second laying as before, and serve it so likewise; then lay a third laying somewhat round on the top, and tread it hard, and make it rise with a ridg, and let all your

ſtraw be as wet as men uſe it for thatching (ſome uſe all barly ſtraw, and others uſe barly ſtraw and dung mixed together, and others only new ſtable-dung and aſhes, &c. any of them may do, only remember if your ſtraw exceed your dung, you muſt moiſten it) then take your line and make another trench of the former bigneſs, and throw the earth thereof upon your bank of ſtraw one ſpit deep, and ſhovel up the crumbs on the ridge where the Plants muſt be ſet, then take your ſtraw or dung and do as you did with the firſt, but ſo as the ſtraw or dung of each trench may joyn together all along, that it may heat all alike in every place, then take a ſharp ſtick about three foot long and thruſt it into your bank about the middle, and let it abide until ſuch time as you think it begins to heat, then pull up your watch ſtick, feel if it be warm in the middle of the ſtick, if it be, you may be ſure your bank works well, then begin and make your holes where you are to Plant, on the ſunny-ſide of your ridge near the top about two foot and a half aſunder, every hole within an inch of the ſtraw or dung of your ridge, then cut out each hole of Plants from your bed even with the top of the dung with nothing but earth about them. (there are Inſtruments to be ſold in *Crooked-Lane*, and elſewhere made of ſet purpoſe to remove Mellons, or other choice and tender Plants, which they will do very handſomely without ſhaking the mould from the roots; I think they are called Groves, they are made of double Tin, &c.) ſet your Plants in the holes you made, and cloſe the warm mould of your bank to them, then put to every hole of Plants about half a pint of blood-warm water, then clap the Glaſs on cloſe over your Plants, and draw the earth about the edges of your Glaſſes, and cover them with your Mats to keep them from the Sun two or three days, until your Plants have drawn new root, then take away the earth from about

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the edges of your Glaſſes, and lay ſome mouldy hay or ſtraw about your Glaſſes, and take off your Mats all the day from about nine of the clock, until Sun-ſet, but you muſt keep a little hay or ſtraw upon your Glaſſes for the Sun to glimmer through; for your Plants will be apt to fall their leaves, if the Sun lie too hot upon them, until they have got ſome ſtrength and be entred to it by degrees, raiſing your Glaſſes on the contrary ſide to the wind, ſo as the wind come not at them until they will endure the air without Glaſſes; and then when your Plants have put out their runners on each ſide ſome half a foot or rather leſs, then take off the crown or running end of your Plant and cut it off about the ſecond joynt, or firſt, next the end, and that will make your runners grow ſtrong: Note that ſome prune before they Plant out, and ſome pinch or nip the main running bud when the Plants are but two or three joynts of growth beginning to run; alſo when their fruit is ſet and likely to hold, that ſo the fruit may have all the principal nouriſhment from the root, a little diligent obſervation will inform your judgment much better than I am able to expreſs by my writing; and when your runners begin to come out of your Glaſſes, you are to defend them as you ſee cauſe with a little ſtraw lightly laid upon them until you have entred them to indure the weather, and having hardened them as I ſaid, by little and little you may take off your Glaſſes, and give them Sun from nine or ten in the morning, until ſeven at night, and then Glaſs them again, and cover them with your Mats, and keep in the heat of the Sun; and when you ſee your fruit begin to knit, Glaſs it, but have a care the Glaſs do not burn it, then put a piece of Tile under your fruit to keep it from the earth, not watering, or but very little as need requires, until your fruit be as big as a Gooſe-egg, except the weather be extream hot, and your bank very

dry, & for, watering your bank, take pond or ditch water, and give your bank so much on the sides and allies as will soke quite through to the straw, but let not much come into your holes of Plants; remember this watering ought not to be but in very hot and dry weather, also let your Mats be kept over your Plants every night, until your fruit be wrought out, or as you see the night or weather inclined, whether friendly or otherwise, as to such tender raised fruits, for the truth is, if it be mild or temperate, air is best for them: Take notice that if your Plants turn up their endsor noses toward the air in a dry time, then they want water, the which you are to supply them with discretion, avoiding excess; be careful at first planting to keep your Plants from Rain or Snow water, for it will destroy them if it come at them; if your Plants turn the ends or noses upward towards the air, be sure there is a fault at the root, but when they thrive best, they will carry their ends or noses close to the ground, and will be very limber, then do not meddle with them at all: Remember every morning when you heave your Glasses, to wipe the dew off them, also gently shake it off your Plants with your hand, for it weakens them.

Also at first giving air to your Plants, raise the edge of your Glasses with a little straw to stand on, and as they grow more hardy, you may raise them with something else, by giving them air with discretion, your Plants will dry and gather strength and grow hardy; if your bed be too cold, cover it well amongst your Glasses with hay or straw, and you may be sure your Plants will not burn at the roots; if your Bed be too hot, you may know by the blackness of the leaves of your Plants, pull up one, and you shall see it burnt, then cover more slightly, and in the heat of the day shadow them with your mats, & take away all the straw from amongst your

Glas-

Glasses if there be any, and new mould them up to the first joynt, and they will draw new root; also remember when your Plants have taken new root after their planting, give them as much air on the contrary side to the wind as you may with discretion, from nine or ten till three afternoon; much heat and close covering causeth them to run up, water them but once after planting until they are prettily knit, unless great need require.

It is usual with many to steep their Seed before they sow or prick it on their Beds, which is a good way if you do not sow it before your bed is come to its heat, for by steeping, your seed is so prepared that it comes up gole and handsome, and not so small as that which is forced without steeping; some use Milk, and some use other Liquors, but water is as effectuall as any, and more natural.

Some that raise many Plants, do make a little bed on purpose to sow their Seed on, and then prepare beds to prick out their Plants upon; also divers instead of particular Glasses for their bed, do use a frame of Glass, as it were divers panes, so handsomly fitted, that they may take up all or some as occasion requires, without any trouble; also a frame Arched over, to set on and take off as occasion serves, for the more easie and convenient opening, and taking off their Glasses; if by any accident you chance to lose your first Plants, you may prick over the same bed again, and though the heat be but little in comparison, you may cause it to strike new heat by covering both bed and Glasses with store of straw or clean horse-litter; you may be sure to raise good sound Plants on such a bed, but if you find it too weak, you must provide another bed to prick your Plants upon when they are ready; consider that a fine moderate warmth is far better and more natural than ex-

treams

ream heat; ſtill remember that as you raiſe your Plants, ſo you muſt look to keep and maintain them uſually two or three days after your bed is come to its heat, the danger of burning your Plants at the root will be over, except your bed having good ſtrength, chance to take a little moiſture by Rain, and ſome in making their ridges do leave the ſpace of three or four foot between each ridge, and then when the heat is ſomething declin'd, they trench up thoſe ſpaces with good dung for the purpoſe, thereby adding new heat to their ridges, cauſing their Mellons to come away roundly; ſome do water their ridges or holes of Plants very little, but only the allies between, which do not lie very deep.

If the mould do chance to ſhake from your Plants in removing, the matter is not great, if your ridges be of a good temper for heat, they will quickly get ſtrength, and ſometimes out-go ſuch as were not ſhaken at all; if your ridges heat too ſlowly, you muſt cover them well with ſtraw and Mats, and that will cauſe them to heat, the like courſe you muſt uſe to keep of Snow or Rain from your ridges at the firſt planting eſpecially; alſo it is not the leaſt of that skill that belongs to Mellons, to know how or when to gather a Mellon, fit either for preſent ſpending, or to ſpend two or three days after, in caſe of ſending it far off, and ſo as it may not be raw or hard in the eating, or too ripe and watriſh, but dry and firm; know that much wet or cold weather about the time that Mellons come to perfection, doth very much leſſen their goodneſs, cauſing them to ſpend more flat and watriſh, and therefore if you can uſe convenient means to defend them from too much moiſture, your fruit will ſpend more pleaſant a great deal; diligent obſervation and good practice mill make all clear in time to an ingenious practioner.

Take

Take notice, that in wet ground or such as is apt to hold moisture overmuch, it is a good way to lay a laying of bush faggots in the bottom of your trench, the better to cause the moisture to sink away from your dung, and which may be taken away when you trench your ground again, or as you see cause.

Of the Ordering of Cucumbers.

IF you desire to have them very early, you must observe the same method that is set down for the raising of Muskmellons, only there is not so much necessity of pruning to cause them to fruit, but if the top sprout be nipt when they are shot out three or four joynts, it will undoubtedly cause them to knit the sooner for fruit; they are as tender to bring up when they are sown early as Mellons but, if you begin with them any time in *March*, it will be time enough if you have Glasses, and then you shall not need to make ridges to Plant them out at large, but only to make holes about the bigness of a bushel or bigger, the which you are to fill up with warm stable-dung, setling it close, making a hole in the midst in which you are to Plant three or four Cucumber Plants with their mould about them, and then to earth them up, so as they may stand as it were in a boul or pan the better to hold water, which they ought to have in good plenty when they begin to fruit especially; also if you raise them tenderly, and under Glasses, you must use them so at first planting, otherwise a little cold wet will destroy them; but if you cannot afford to Glass them, you must not Plant out until the weather be very warm and dry, and then at first to shadow them from the Sun in case the mould were shaken from the root, until they had recovered new root, but,

yet

yet giving them air as much as may be if temperate, only lightly covering them with ſtraw, or ſome other convenient things every night, if like to be cold; remember at firſt planting to give them a watring, but if you will not be at the trouble of raiſing them on a bed, then you may any time from the beginning or middle of *April*, to the end of the firſt week in *May*, make divers holes which you are to fill up with either dung or other ſoil that is good, and upon that to lay ſome good earth, ſhaping it in faſhion of a boul or pan as I ſaid before, and then to prick in about half a dezen Cucumber-Seeds, and then, the weather being warm, water them now and then as you ſee cauſe, and if your Plants take and thrive, three or four will be ſufficient in a hole, you may pluck up the reſt and beſtow them in other places.

Plenty of water in dry weather, will cauſe plenty of fruit in caſe of much wet or cold weather, when your Plants are young, it will be the ſureſt way to defend them from it by covering, otherwiſe they may either ſtunt or die; if you deſire to ſave any for Seed, then you are to ſave ſome that are pretty forward, the riper and better grown your Seed is, the longer it will laſt good, three or four years at leaſt; the riper your Seed is, the leſs labour it will require to waſh from the Pilp, but the ripeſt will require a good many ſeveral ſhiftings of freſh water to waſh it from the ſlimy ſtuff that cleaves to it.

Pompions may be raiſed and planted as Cucumbers, either early or later, but moſt ordinary people do ſet them on Dunghils, any time from the beginning of *April*, to the beginning of *May*, the more they are watered (in caſe of hot weather) the more fruit, and fairer they will have.

Thus I might ſpeak of divers other Plants and their ordering, as woad, Madder, Saffron-teaſſels, &c. but in regard

gard my Book ſwells ſo faſt, I ſhall forbear, and only ſpeak of the ordering of ſome ſorts of ſmall herbs, and ſo conclude this Part, and ſpeak ſomething of the ordering of the Garden of Pleaſure.

Of the Seaſons order and manner of Sowing and Setting of divers Sweet Herbs, &c.

MOſt ſorts of Sallet, Pot, and Sweet herbs, excepting ſome few which I ſhall ſpeak of afterward, are and may be ſown any time from the beginning or middle of *March*, until *James-tide*, and a little after in moſt ſorts of ground that are of any indifferent temper, but your either too early or late ſowing of moſt ſmall herbs on grounds that are either wet or cold is apt to miſcarry, either by the chilling of the Seed too early in the Spring, or the Winters Froſt coming too ſuddenly on the later before they have taken ſufficient root to withſtand it, being oft heaved or ſpewed out of the ground by froſt, & ſometimes by worms, ſo that your ſure way is not to be too forward in the Spring, nor too late towards *Autumn* in ſowing on ſuch kinds of ground: Now for ſuch ſorts of herbs that are for Phyſick uſes or to Still, which of moſt are thought to have greateſt vertue in *May*, you are either to ſow them between the middle or end of *July* and *Bartholmew-tide* at fartheſt, or betimes in the Spring; but thoſe that are tender are to be ſown upon a hot bed, and afterwards drawn up and ſet in ſome thinner order in good ground, and conſtantly ſupply'd with watering as need requires, by which means aforeſaid, the deſired end may be accompliſhed: But take notice, that thoſe things raiſed on a hot bed, are to be covered or defended in caſe of cold or froſty nights or mornings, until they have got ſome ſtrength, or are out of danger by the temperateneſs of the ſeaſon.

Of the manner of Sowing ſmall Seeds.

FIrſt you are to beſtow ſome good dung or ſoil on your ground if need require, and then dig it very well, breaking the clods, and picking out all offenſive weeds if need require, laying your ground very level before you begin to ſow your Seed, leaſt by endeavouring to rake it level after you have ſown, you rake your Seeds on heaps, and then you may tread out your beds handſome and ſtrait by a line, it will be the pleaſanter to look on, and then ſow your Seeds as eeven as you can in every part of your bed alike, but not over thick, leaſt your herbs ſtarve one another, beſides the waſte of your Seeds, then ſpittle in your Seed with your Spade about an inch or two deep or leſs, ſo they be covered, and then lightly ſmooth over your bed with your rake; if your ground looſe or dry, you may ſmooth or lightly clap your bed over with your Spade, or if you will, you may ſow your Seeds in rows or trails, either round about the edges of your beds to keep them in faſhion, and Plant either herbs or Flowers on the body of your beds, or you may furniſh your bed all over, making three, four or five rows or trails according to the bigneſs of your bed, the order or manner is to make each trail of like diſtance, and range your line, and by it, either with your finger, or a ſmall ſtick, to make your trail about an inch deep or thereabout, and therein to ſow your Seed not over thick, if you put your Seeds in a white paper you may (if the Seeds are ſmall) very eaſily and equally ſow them by ſhaking the lower end of your paper with the fore finger of that hand you ſow with, the paper muſt not be much open towards the end, the way is eaſie & handſome to ſow trails, either for knots or otherwiſe, and then with your hand or a trowel to ſmooth the earth into each

trail,

trail, and by this way you may be ſure to cover your Seeds well, *&c.* Having ſaid thus much as to the ſeaſons and manner of ſowing, which is a ſufficient direction for almoſt any ſort of either Sweet, Pot, or Sallet herbs, (eſpecially having ſpake ſo much in particular before) only take notice, that thoſe ſorts of herbs or flowers that are yearly to be ſown, and the ſame year Seed and die, as alſo for thoſe that are very tender, for ſuch ſorts you are to take the advantage of the Spring, namely, *March*, *April*, and *May*, as either the hardineſs or tenderneſs of the thing requires, that ſo you may have the benefit of the Summers growth and profit, ſeaſonably either before it Seed or die.

Sweet Marjoram is ſomething tender, and therefore if you would have it betimes, you muſt ſow it upon a hot bed, or in a warm ſcituated place, yet I have oft ſown in the beginning of *March* with good ſucceſs, the ground being good and not of a wet or cold nature. Sweet Baſil is more tender and apt to miſcarriage then ſweet Marjoram, it ought to be ſown both in a warm and dry ſeaſon; for if moiſture come at the Seed before it hath lain ſome time in the earth, it will turn to a jelly, and never grow; ſo likewiſe if ſown on a cold or moiſt ground; ſome to prevent its miſcarriage, mingle their Seed two or three days before with ſome fine and well-tempered mold, and then ſow it, *April* or *May* is time enough; ſome that have ſuch opportunities, do ſow both this and the former alſo, on ſuch beds whereon they did raiſe their Muskmellons or Cucumbers.

Roſemary-ſeed is likewiſe very tender being ſown, and therefore requires to be ſown in a warm ſeaſon, *&c.* as for Thyme, Savory, Hyſop, *&c.* they are pretty hardy, and may be ſown in any of the ſeaſons before mentioned, and therefore I ſhall ſay no more as to their ſowing.

ing, but give some few Rules concerning the increasing of some few sorts of herbs not usually sown of Seed, because they are both easily and quickly brought to perfection by slipping or parting their roots.

And for this purpose usually the Spring or rising of the year is the best, as being most temperate and seasonable for all sorts of stringy rooted Plants, yet notwithstanding as I said before of the sowing of most sorts of small herbs, so I say concerning most sorts of setting herbs that they may be removed, slipt, or parted any time from the beginning of *March*, to the end of *August*, and something after, only you are to take notice, that in extream hot and dry weather, you are to forbear removing and setting herbs, *&c.* unless you use more than ordinary diligence both for watering and shadowing what you Plant.

In the setting of herbs, *&c.* either of slips or parting the roots to set; observe these few directions, first top them a little for handsomeness, and if there be any superfluous leaves that may unnecessarily draw away any sap from your slip before it is rooted, top them or cut them off, yet not so as to rob your slip of all its leaves, especially the youngest, also if they have any roots top them a little also, do not set too many in a heap or cluster together, also those that are long, Wall-flowers or Rosemary, give them a little twist or turn near the lower end to make them tuff, and not to break in the setting, also those herbs or slips that are short, brittle, or sappy, you are to set them with your finger if the ground be easie or soft, or with a Trowel or holes made with a stick to set them in as need requires, also whatsoever you set after you have closed the Earth to them, water them throughly except in case of a soaking Rain, also in case dry weather happeneth upon your new setting, you are to keep a constant course in watering until the weather

ther change, or at leaſt till your herbs are well taken in the ground. Remember that ſleight and ſeldom watering, daily, and but ſleight watering yea, in a hot and dry time will do more hurt to young rooted herbs, then if you did not water at all; therefore I ſay, that what you water in a dry ſeaſon, do it throughly and pretty conſtant; do not water thoſe things that are throughly and well grown in a dry time, except you do it as I ſaid before throughly and conſtantly, alſo if you are neceſſitated to ſet any Plants that are choice in a dry and hot ſeaſon, either ſet them in the ſhadow, and after remove them into more covenient places, or at leaſt ſhadow them where you would have them to grow, not neglecting watering as need requires; alſo take notice, that on good watering of any herbs, *&c.* in a cloſe or gloomy day, is better and more effectual then two in hot Sun-ſhine weather, in caſe the ground be dry; alſo for all ordinary or hardy things, the Evening watering is more effectual than the Morning, alſo be careful to take the firſt opportunity to weed your herbs, *&c.* although in dry weather, though ſome do purpoſely forbear, and ſay the weeds keep their herbs moiſt, and from the violence of the Sun, but I am ſure of the contrary, for if there be any vertue or moiſture where they grow, they will have the beſt ſhare, the earth being more natural to weeds, then to what we ſet or ſow, as plainly appears by their quick growing, and over-growing of what we ſet or ſow: Now for the kind of water that is beſt to water your Garden, it is certain that pond or ditch water is better than running or River water, yet that is far better than Pump or Well water, yet it hath always been my lot to have no other for my uſe, whether for Cucumbers or other herbs and flowers; yet I doubt not but there is a week odds in a Months growth at ſome times of the year, between watering with a warm fat ſtanding water,

and

and watring with cold Pump or Spring-water; but yet the worſt is better than none, but where occaſion is for ſome ſmall quantity, for ſome tender Plants, ſome have great tubs fill'd, wherein they put ſheeps dung or other dung, letting it ſtand in the Sun until it is in better caſe to uſe as aforeſaid, ſtill ſupplying their tubs as need requires; and as I ſaid before, one watring towards the declining of the day or evening, is better then two in the morning or heat of the day, for moſt things.

Another thing worth the practiſing is, that you be careful to cut or top your herbs often, for it is not only handſome, but cauſeth your herbs to laſt longer, whereas to ſuffer herbs to grow rank, or woody, or to ſeed quickly, deſtroys them, or ſo weakens them, that they do not thrive again in a great while; by your often topping your ſweet herbs, you may, if you will, make uſe of them to dry, and make them into powder to uſe all the Winter, ſo that you need not cut your herbs in the Winter; another convenience is, that if you cut your herbs often, you may cut them at any time without prejudice to them, whereas if you ſuffer them to grow woody or to Seed, you hazard the killing of them, in caſe you cut them in a very hot and dry time, or in the Winter; another thing worth practiſing is, that once a year or once in two years you beſtow new moulding of thoſe ſorts of herbs that continue long without renewing, as Thyme, Savoury, Balm, and divers others the like; divers ſorts will upon the new moulding take new root, and become as young again, your mould ought to be ſifted or very fine, that it may the better fall in amongſt the branches, &c. Lavender ought to be cut even and handſome, ſo ſoon as you have your Crop off, and if it cannot be made ſmooth and handſome at one cutting, you may cut it a ſecond time before Winter, and then it will be pleaſant and grow ſtrong and handſome without the help of

poles which ſome uſe, occaſioned through unhandſome or negligent Husbandry. Sage, and Roſemary Beds, are likewiſe to be cut ſmooth and handſome, which being often done, a ſmall matter doth it; and beſides they will be uſeful as an hedge to lay ſmall cloaths upon to white or dry, beſides a handſome ornament in a Garden.

Another convenient practice tending to handſomeneſs and good order, is that you ſow or ſet together in one quarter, or beds by themſelves, all ſuch herbs as are durable, and not to be renewed every year, by which means that part of your ground will be always in handſome order; you may eaſily gueſs what the contrary practice will be.

After this manner you may bring it to paſs, ſow Thyme, Winter-ſavoury, Hyſop, Pot-marjoram, and Winter-ſweet marjoram, which is increaſed only by ſlips, let ſuch be near together; likewiſe Balm, Coaſtmary, Mints, and the like, in beds near together, alſo Bugloſs, Sorrel, Succory and the like; and for ſuch as are, as I ſaid, to be renewed every year, as Sweet-marjoram, Summer-ſavoury, and ſweet-baſel, *&c.* let theſe be near together; alſo all ordinary Pot-herbs that are yearly renewed by themſelves. I ſhall need to ſay no more as to this.

A Catalogue of divers ordinary Herbs and Roots, by the view whereof, any Gardener may readily call to mind what sorts of Herbs he is to provide for the furnishing of his Garden; also briefly by what means increased.

The names of divers sorts of herbs, commonly called sweet herbs.

BAlm, chiefly increased by slipping or parting the root, sometimes of Seed.

Basel, only of Seed.

Burnet, both by slipping or parting the roots, and by Seed.

Coast-mary, chiefly by slipping or parting the roots, sometimes by Seed.

Camomile by slipping or parting the roots.

Callamint, both by seed and slips.

Hyssop, by seed, slips, or tops.

Lavender, chiefly by slipping.

Musked Crains-bill, or Muskomy, chiefly by Seed shed, *&c.*

Mints
Spear
Red
Water
Basel
Pide
} By tops, slips, or roots.

Mar-

Marjoram
Sweet,
Winter sweet,
Yellow,
Pide,
Pot or wild,
} Chiefly of Seed, it will grow of tops and slips, only the Summer, the others chiefly by slipping, they will also grow of Seed.

Maudlin or sweet Maudlin, both by slip and Seed two sorts.

Penroyal, chiefly by slips, and there is three or four

Rosemary, chiefly by slips, but likewise of Seed but so it is very tender.

Sage, chiefly by slips.

Savoury, the Winter, both of Seed and slip, the Summer only of Seed.

Thyme,
English or hard Thyme
French,
Pide,
Limon,
Musk,
Mastick,
} Both by slips and Seeds.

Herb-Mastick, chiefly by slipping.

Tansie, both by Seeds, slips, or parting.

The names of diver, ordinary Physick-Herbs, usually planted in Gardens.

ANgelica increased only by seed: sow it in ground not too dry, or as soon as it is ripe.

Atarabacka, only by parting the roots.

Bears-foot, only of seed, I mean, the ordinary Garden kind call'd Setter-wort.

Carduus, only of seed.

Dragons, chiefly by off-sets or young roots, sometimes by seed.

Ditrander, by sprouts from the root.

Elecampane, of seed and parting the upper part of the root.

Fetherfew, of seed or slips.

Goats Rue, of seed, or slip near the root.

Germander, chiefly of tops or slips.

Garlick, by parting the root.

Harts tongue, by parting the root, it doth likewise make increase by seed, but &c.

Horse radish, by either tops or pieces of the roots set.

Liverwort, is brought sometimes from places where it naturally grows, &c. set in some shady place.

Lavinder Cotton, of slips.

Liquorish, of Plants or runners.

Master-wort, of seed or runners.

Marsh-mallows, of seed, or of the top sprouts from the root, set in moist or shadow.

Mother-wort, of seed or parting the root.

Pellitary of the Wall, of seed or slips.

Pionies, single of seed or pieces of roots, chiefly near the tops of them.

Rubarb, three sorts both of seed and tops of the roots parted.

Rue, chiefly of slips.

Solomons-Seal, sometimes by seed, but most commonly by the tops or pieces of the root.

Scordium, of slips not in too dry, a scituation it should be moulded over in Winter.

Scorsonera, of seed, slips, or root.

Scurvy-grass, chiefly of seed, &c.

Southern-wood, of slips.

Smalage, of seed or slips.

Sneese-wort, of slips set enough.

Tanſie, of ſlips or ſeed.
Greek Valerian, of ſlips or ſeed.
Great Valerian or Setwell, chiefly ſlips from the roots.
Winter-Cherries, increaſe faſt enough from the root by ſprouts and runners.
Wormwood, both Engliſh and Roman, both by ſlips and ſeed.

There is a ſort of Sallet commonly gathered in the Spring, conſiſting of divers young buds and ſprouts both of Trees and Herbs, the which being gathered diſcreetly, with nothing but what is very young and tender, and ſo that no one thing do too much exceed another, but that there be a fine agreement in their reliſh; if ſo, it will be very acceptable to many.

Violets with ſome young leaves
Primroſes and ſome young leaves
Small ſprouts of Burnet, alſo of Mints,
Sorrel, and divers other of the like, alſo ſmall buds of Gooſeberries, Roſes, Barberries, &c.

Alſo when they are to be had, the flowers of Burage, Bugloſs, Cowpagles, Arch-angel, with divers others.

The names of divers ordinary Pot-herbs, call'd alſo Chopping-herbs.

ARach, red and white of ſeed.
Blood-wort, of ſeed.
Burage, of ſeed.
Bugloſs, of ſeed.
Beetes, of ſeed.
Carrots, of ſeed
Clary, of ſeed.
Endive, of ſeed.
Langdebeff, of ſeed.

Leeks, of seed best.
Marygolds, of seed.
Nep, of seed.
Orach, of seed.
Parsley, of seed.
Sives, parting the roots.
Strawberries, of young roots from the strings.
Succory, of seed.
Violets, of slips and seed.
Worts or Brockets, chiefly of seed.

The names of divers Sallet herbs and Roots, and other Herbage for the Kitchin-use.

Allisanders, of seed.
Beans, French, and ordinary Garden-beans.
Beets, both red and white of seed.
Cabbages, of seed.
Cartaway, of seed.
Carrots, of seed.
Corn-sallet, of seed.
Colworts, of seed.
Colliflowers, of seed.
Cucumbers, of seed.
Cresses of the Garden, of seed.
Dill, of seed.
Endive white, of seed.
Fennel, of seed.
Hartichoaks, of slips.
Lettice, of seed.
Muskmellons, of seed.
Mustard-seed, of seed.
Onions, of seed.
Parsley, of seed.

Parsnips.

Parſnip, of ſeed.
Potato's of *Virginia*, and Canada or *Jeruſalem* Artichoaks, increaſed by ſmall off-ſets, and quartering their roots.
Purſlain, of ſeed.
Rocket, of ſeed.
Rampions, of ſeed.
Ramſons, by parting their roots.
Radiſh, of ſeed.
Horſe-radiſh, by top or pieces of root.
Shelot, by parting their roots.
Scorſonera, by ſeed, ſlip, or root.
Skerrets, by ſlip or ſeed.
Sparragus, of ſeed.
Sorrel, French and Engliſh, the French moſt by ſlipping and the other moſt by ſeed.
Spinage, by ſeed.
Tarragon, by tops and ſprouts.
Turnips, by ſeed.

There are divers ſorts of Peaſe, of which I will name ſome few.

HOt-ſpurs-peaſe.
Redding-peaſe.
Sandwich-peaſe.
Sugar-peaſe, white and gray.
Tufted or Roſe-peaſe, two ſorts.
Gray *Windſor*-peaſe.
Great Maple-peaſe.
Great Bowlins-peaſe.
Great Blew-peaſe.

I

These things following are by divers Cooks, and others, pickled for Sallets to use in the Winter.

Cucumbers, Purslain, Tarragon, Summer-savoury, Broom-buds, Elder-buds, Onions, Leeks, Hartichoaks. Also some pickle up Turnips, Beet-roots, and divers other things which being artificially done, are very acceptable.

Also some make a very acceptable boil'd Sallet of the young and tender stalks of both Turneps and of Cabbages, when they first run up in the Spring, they boil them, and peel them, and put Butter, Vinegar, and Pepper to them.

These are put with White-wine Vinegar and Sugar for Winter-Sallets.

Clove-gelly-flowers.
Cowslip-flowers.
Bugloss-flowers.
Burage-flowers.
Arch-angel-flowers.

H

Of the ordering of the Garden of Pleasure, with the manner of increasing and ordering divers sorts of Flowers, for the furnishing of Gardens, with divers forms of Knots and Plots for the purpose.

IN the first place, you are if you may conveniently, to erect it in such a place where it may yield most delight, in regard of its Prospect from your House, or some chief rooms thereof, and withall, if it may be pret-

ty

ty well defended from the injury of the ſharpeſt winds, and in ſo doing, you may have in a manner a perpetual Spring, ſomething or other continually in its Beauty, either Flowers, or ever Greens, except in extream Froſt and Snow, but even then there are many houſed Greens do ſhew forth their Beauties, but let every one do as their means, minds, or conveniences will permit.

The Plot of ground being reſolved upon, you are to fence it in according as you deſire, or can, only remember that if their need either bringing in, or carrying out of mould, &c. that you do it whilſt you have the opportunity of a Cart-way, which uſually is cheaper and ſpeedier then Wheel-barrows, and then you may level it and caſt it into what form you think fit, or as the bigneſs of your ground will handſomely bear.

I have for the eaſe and delight of thoſe that do affect ſuch things, preſented to view divers Forms or Plots for Gardens, amongſt which it is poſſible you may find ſome that may near the matter fit moſt ordinary grounds, either great or ſmall; and ſhall leave the ingenious Practitioner, to the conſideration and uſe of that he moſt affects.

The names of several herbs, &c. fit to set Knots with, or to edge borders to keep them in fashion, &c.

DUtch or French Box, it is the handsomest, the most durable, and cheapest to keep.

Hyssop is handsome, if cut once in a fort-night or three weeks in the growing season.

There is two or three sorts of Thyme will be handsome and durable if oft cut.

Germander was much used many years ago, it must have good keeping.

Thrift is well lik'd of by some, it is apt to gap and be unhandsome.

Some use gilded-Marjoram, or Pot-Marjoram with good keeping will be handsome.

Also beside the fore-named, you may edge borders with divers things; as Pinks, they will be very handsome by cutting twice a year.

Violets double or single, they will thicken and be handsome if oft cut.

Grass cut oft.

Periwinkle cut oft.

Some use Lavender-Cotton, and Herba-grace, *&c.* will be handsome if kept well.

Rosemary may be kept low as other herbs, if oft cut.

Lavender as it may be kept, will be both low and handsome.

Sage likewise.

Primroses and double-Dasies are set for that purpose likewise, but they ought to be planted something shady.

Another thing I thought good to mention: It is common in the mouths of many, that Box doth take away all the heart of a ground where it grows; but the naked

naked truth is, that it doth not draw so much vertue from a ground as other herbs doth, my reason is, because it doth not grow so fast, and so by consequence not draw so much vertue from the place where it grows, and in case it do begger or barren a place where it grows, it comes to pass by its long standing compleat and handsome, which is a part of its excellency, it being the most durable of any kind of herb wherewith Knots are made; but to prevent, or rather amend the inconveniencies that seem to follow by the running of its roots into your Knot, which any other herb doth much more, by how much other herbs do grow more than Box; the remedy is, with a knife or piece of an old sithe once in two years to cut the root down close to the Box on the inside of your knot, and then if need be to new flourish your work with a little fresh mould; also take notice, that the often cutting of either Box or any other herb, is a means to prevent the much running of the roots into your knot, the same reason is for hedges or borders.

So having given you as it were a taste of what I could have multiplyed very much, if I had thought it necessary; I proceed, and as for the making of any of these on the ground I shall say nothing, but only that you would be careful so to fit your work to your ground, that it may lie pleasant and sutable, not too thick, but so as there may be convenient room to pass to every part of your work; also convenient room for what you shall Plant, that it may not smother or hide any part of your work that might yield delight, neither that you make your work so spacious, but that you may have it pleasantly in your eye at a view: let not your Walks be too little, neither too big, like a small City with over-large gates. And now I will proceed to some easie and plain directions, very useful for a learner, how to level and bring a Garden into some order and form. In the first place,

you are to provide, so as to make your borders good either with dung or good earth, or both, that so your Trees or Flowers, or both may thrive the better, and your fruit be the fairer; but as for that part of your ground where your Walks are to be, it matters not how Barren, Chalky, Gravelly or Stony they be, so that you be careful to pick out all sorts of weeds that are not easily cleansed or destroyed by ordinary hand weeding, as Twich, Nettle, Dandelion, &c. otherwise they may prove a perpetual trouble to you, beside the charge of often weeding; so likewise if you make Grass-plots, it matters not how barren or poor the ground is, so it be not either very stony or barren Gravel, which usually starves any thing that grows on it, if the weather be but a little dry; but usually grass grows faster in Gardens, than most Gardeners would have it; but if you intend your Plats for Flowers or Herbs, let your ground be good and well cleansed, but if for Flowers chiefly, then a supply of earth from your Kitchin-Garden is best, and supply your Kitchin-garden with dung, your herbage will be the better.

Now for the manner of going about to put your Garden into form: It is as followeth. First you are to provide a quantity of handsome streight stakes about four or five foot long, being sharpened at one end, and then about two foot and a half from the Wall or Fence, where a border is to be made, range a line, and then by your line pitch down a couple of stakes of such a length as your level will well reach to level the tops of them exactly; let them stand fast in the ground, and then in the same streight range drive down another stake about a pole or two from your first, the which by your eye you may level with your first stakes, having one, whilst you eye your stakes, either to raise or drive your stakes lower as you shall appoint, untill it be exact, and then

you

you may proceed as before, as occasion requires, until you have staked out all your borders by your Wall, or out-side fence, and then you are to proceed to the other part of your ground, first measuring the breadth you intend for your Walk round your Plot or outmost Walk, and then at some special corner of your intended next border or quarter: having ranged your line the length of your ground, and cast out your Walk, pitch down a stake exactly at the corner of your quarter, and level it with one of your first stakes, and then a second in the same streight line of the same height or level with the first, and so proceed the whole length, pitching in a stake at every special corner of your work, which will be a standing rule to you, not only for the level of your ground, but also for the exact carrying off your quarters square or equal, and having levelled as many stakes as you think is sufficient for every part of your ground, go to your first stake and consider what height you are to carry your ground at, either as it will maintain of it self, or as the conveniencies you have to that purpose will bear, being careful that you do not raise your ground so as to obstruct your door-ways or comings in, &c. and having considered your height, make a notch on your stake quite round at the height you intend to carry your level, and then with a stick or rule measure from the top of your stake, to the notch or mark you made, and according to that measure go and notch or mark all your stakes, or as many as you think fit from the top downward, and where the mark falls to be, is the level or height you propounded; so that after you have marked your stakes, if you think upon due consideration that you have resolved either too high or too low, you may accordingly propound another height, and being resolved, it is but fastening a line about the notch of one stake, and fastening it tite about the notch of another,

and by it, if you cannot do without it, you may carry on your work level; but in case you would not have your ground of a plain level, to the end that any fall of water may not settle or be apt to stand to the annoyance of your Garden, or that the nature of your Plat be such as you cannot make a flat level with convenience, then you may on the same stakes so pitched and levelled as before, allow what fall you think fit for your turn, that if you allow a foot, more or less at the utmost end or side of your ground, then half so much in the middle, &c. considering that if your ground be of any large extent, you must allow a greater fall for the purpose aforesaid, yet considering that too great a fall may be as prejudicial as too little, &c. or if this way seem too troublesome, then you may take a couple of stakes, and according to your former order by a line, pitch in one at the hither end, and another at the farthest end of your ground, and let them be both of a sutable height above the ground or level you propound at each particular end, and then between those two first stakes pitch in a third, levelling it with the two former by your eye, and so as many as you see convenient in order as aforesaid, and then measuring from the top of your first stake to the heighth you intend after the manner aforesaid, by which means you may carry a true falling or hanging level more or less, as occasion requires, either raising or abating as need requires; and although you carry the length of your ground upon a falling level, yet you may carry every particular range of stakes over-thwart or cross your ground, on a plum or flat level after your first hanging range is pitched, by which particular stakes you are to level your over-thwart ranges, yet so as handsomely to suite and answer the naturall fall or level propounded.

By

By this way of levelling you may eaſily find how or which way to bring or carry any water-courſe from place to place.

In the next place you are to proceed to the digging and orderly finiſhing of your ground, beginning firſt with your borders, exactly breaking the clods if occaſion require, alſo carefully picking out all ſuch weeds as will not be kill'd in the burying, laying your ground level and orderly, and having digged your borders, to rake them exactly according to the level of your ground, and then range your line, allowing what breadth you think fit or convenient, withall allowing a matter of two inches or thereabout of mould on the out-ſide of your line to tread or beat in juſt even by your line, to the end your borders may lie faſt and handſome, and not be too apt to moulder down, and then to ſet the edges of your border cloſe and handſome on the inſide of your line, either with Pinks, Violets, or any other thing you think fit that keeps always green, and having ſet your range quite through, cloſe the mould to your herbs firſt on the inſide of your border with the edge of a Tile or the like, making as it were a little gutter, in the which you are to pour your water when you water your herbs, which ought always to be as ſoon as you have done ſetting, except in a very wet time, and then, if not before, to clap the ſide of your border with the back of your Spade, but if you deſire to edge your borders with turff, be ſure it be not a twitchy kind of turff, for that will be a continual plague to your walks and borders, or you may ſow the edges of your borders with Pink ſeed, firſt making a trail or gutter ſtreight and even on the inſide of your line, and therein ſow your ſeed as equal as you can, covering it with the ſame or other fine mould.

After you have finiſhed your outmoſt borders, you are to proceed to the finiſhing of your other borders and quar-

quarters with the like diligence aforesaid, as to their levelling, breaking of clods, and picking out of such weeds as may prove offensive, and if you intend your quarters for knots or grass, you are to rake your ground as you go, that is, when you have digged a little to rake it level and then dig a little farther, and rake again, and so continue until you have finished your quarters, but in case your ground be fine sand or the like, you may forbear raking until afterwards as you shall hear anon, so as you lay it very level in your digging; also if your ground be so small that you can reach to the middle with your rake, then your best way and speediest is to make an end of digging first, and then rake it exactly: and having proceeded thus far, whether you intend your plat for grass or knots, you are to tread it all over alike, and then rake it again, and by so doing your plat will settle in every place alike, which otherwise it will scarce do, and then you may proceed to the perfecting of your intended work, and if you make grass-plats, and do not lay turf, but sow them, then your best way is after you have levelled your ground to sow it pretty thick all over, and then to tread it in every place alike, and then rake it over, and then sow it a second time treading it and raking it handsomely over again, and in so doing the grass will come up so thick and handsome as the weeds will not easily get the Mastery as sometimes it doth when it is sown too thin, yet nevertheless if any docks or other great weeds come up amongst your grass, you are to weed them clean out, and then by timely and often cutting your grass it will grow thick and pleasant, the truth is, if grass be not cut once in a fortnight at least in the growing time of the year, it will not be handsome, besides its aptness to seed, and thereby spoiling the beauty and handsomeness of your walks or border.

After

After you have finished your borders, knots or quarters as occasion serves, then you are to make your walks, first pitching a range of stakes just in the middle, only about a pole or more asunder after the manner as you were taught before, and according to the nature of the level: but in case your walks are very wide, then you are to have three ranges of stakes for the more exact laying of your walks, but do not make the fall on each side of your walk too great or sharp, but rather a fine, almost undiscernable fall, except your ground be very apt to lie wet, so great a fall is both unhandsome and uneasie for such as wear high heel'd shooes; after you have staked your walk or before, you are to dig and level your walk with its own earth or gravel, but in case the earth lie too high or be too good, it will be your best way to carry some of it away for a better use, than only to walk on, and in the room thereof to bring and lay either Gravel or Chalk, or the like, and when you have rough levelled your walk, let it be well trodden or beat, that it may not settle unequally, after you have finished, and then having rough levelled as aforesaid, then lay on your fine Gravel if you have two sorts, and remember that if you lay your fine Gravel of a good considerable thickness, you may once a year or once in two years new break over your walks, and flourish them over with a little or no charge, whereby your walks will be as new again. The order of laying your walks is first to spread and rake your gravel as it ought to lie, and then to tread it all over alike, and then to rake it again, and then with a beater made of a piece of Plank to settle it all over, not bringing your rowl upon your walk until it be well settled, except it be a light wooden rowl, least you cause your walks to lie in whamps, and after you have rowled your walks once or twice in a place at length, it will be a good way to rowl them over-thwart with your light

rowl,

rowl, your walks will shape the better; also in case the weather be very dry, it will be a good way after you have shaped your walks, to water them well with a watering pot, and then when they are so dryed as that you may walk on them, you may beat or rowl them as you see cause.

Take notice, that if your gravel be of a very lean nature, and have no earthy substance to cause it to bind, you may amend that fault by mixing a quantity of short lome or clay equally amongst your gravel, but be careful you do not put too much, least you make a worse fault, therefore use the mean; much more might be said as to the making of walks, as to the prevention of worms-casting, for which some use store of Salt or Soot, and also for prevention of Moss, &c. but being straitned for want of time, let this suffice.

The fittest and most convenient season for making of Gardens and Walks is the Spring, it being usually the most temperate and subtilest season both for setting of herbs and flowers, as likewise for the making of walks, there being oft a fine intermixture of showers and warm weather, as well as dry; but in case your ground where you would erect a Garden be very much out of order, either being very much over-run with bad sorts of weeds, as nettles, twitch, &c. which cannot be destroyed with once or twice digging, or if very unequal and out of level, so that it requires much raising in some places and abatement in other places, whereby it will be apt to settle unequally, and cannot be so ordered on a sudden as to continue handsome and level any considerable time: I say in such cases it will be your best way to cleanse and level in the Winter before, at least before you intend to make your Garden, but it would be much the better to give it one years Husbandry, and then you may crop it with some sort of herbage, either Pease or Beans,

Beans, and a crop of Turneps after them, taking the first opportunity, that so they may be got off in good time, and so by twice or thrice stirring of your ground in one year, being careful to cleanse and level it at each stirring as occasion requires, it will be the fitter, and readier, and in better case to Plant any Trees, and much easier to make your Garden so as to continue handsome the longer; and besides, you have the season of planting before you, whereby you may finish that work beforehand, and not deface or slubber your Garden after it is finished.

The next thing considerable, is the seasons for the increasing and planting of the divers varieties of herbs and flowers, for the furnishing of the Garden of Pleasure: And first I will begin with those sorts commonly call'd Bulbo's, or Onion-rooted flowers, something as to the shape of Onions, such as Tulips, Crocus, Daffodils, &c. and although all or the most of them are ordinarily, and may be taken up in the Spring and planted, both before and in their flowering, and do pretty well if done carefully and speedily; yet it is not the surest and most proper season for any of them that have such kinds of roots, and therefore I would advise every one if they may to take another season for the removing of them, especially if they be of such sorts as they make any special account of; for many times a year or two is lost by removing in the Spring, and sometimes the root is very tender, except they be taken up with mould cleaving to the root; and therefore take this general rule for all such kinds of flowers so rooted as I said before, that when the flower is faded, and the leaves of the Plant withered, you may take them up without any prejudice to them, and so much the sooner if you prevent its seeding by gathering it or cutting off the stalk, when the beauty of the flower is past; the sure seasons are June,

July, and *August*, but if you stay until *September*, they then begin to take new root against another year, and then your season is not good for the purpose, but rather a hinderance: By what hath been said, you may easily observe that some sorts may be removed a Month or more before others of like nature, according to the early or late flowring of them; as likewise according to the temper of the weather or season; for in a hot and dry time flowers blow quick and shed accordingly, whereas a more cool and moist season causeth flowers not only to continue longer in flower, but also to be fairer in most sorts, except they be of a very tender nature: having taken up any of these sorts of flowers we are speaking of, if you have an intention of keeping them any time out of the ground, which you may do to many of them for five or six Months, and sometime more without hurt to them if occasion require; you are first to lay them in the Sun, or in some Window where they may dry, lest being wet or damp, they should mould, or root, for occasion their Springing before you are willing, which by taking wet or lying in a damp place, comes to pass sometimes, and are sometimes spoiled: But if your roots are of a more hollow or spungy nature, as Frittilaria's and some sorts of Hiacynths, &c. which will wilk, or be limber, or shrivel if kept a little too long out of the ground; for such sorts, as also the roots of Ranunculo's, if you be necessitated to keep them out of the ground over-long, to mix with them some fine dry sand, which will keep them very well a considerable time, but you must not keep them in a place that is damp or subject to moisture, least they either spring or do worse.

What I have said concerning the aforesaid sorts, you may observe in some measure in the roots of Lillies and Martagons, such roots as are scail, but if necessary occasion cause you not to keep your flower roots out of the ground,

ground, then it will be your beſt and ſureſt courſe to ſet them again as ſoon as you may conveniently, whereby the occaſioning of ſpoiling their ſeaſonable and handſome flowering, as alſo there the hindering of their increaſe is prevented, which ſometimes happeneth by the too long keeping them out of the ground, beſides other caſualties; you ſhall oft find that divers ſorts being kept long out of the ground, will begin to put out new roots or fibres, if you perceive it, get ſuch into the ground as ſoon as you can, for then they are more apt to ſpoil than before. In the planting or ſetting of your Tulips, let the earth be at leaſt an inch above the top of the root.

The next thing to be conſidered, is the way of increaſing theſe ſorts of flowers, and that is either by the ſowing of their ſeed, or by off-ſets that increaſe from the roots of bearing Plants, which being taken off in due ſeaſon as aforeſaid and planted in a ground made hollow and good, will in two or three years become bearing roots; but be careful you ſet not your roots in dung leaſt they rot; as for the off-ſets of the Crown Imperial and Perſian Lilly, their off-ſets are a great while before they come to bear flowers.

Lillies and Martagons are increaſed by the ſcales taken off from the lower part of the root, beſides what increaſe it makes of it ſelf by off-ſets, which in time will come to bear flowers like the Mother-plant; let your ground be good and pretty free from ſtones, your flowers will thrive the better, and make the more increaſe, and in caſe you uſe dung about your flowers, be ſure it be very well rotted and converted to mould, and then being well mixed with your earth, will do better then uſed alone, for dung is more apt to dry and drink in hot and dry weather, and apt to ſtarve a Plant, if not ſupplied with moiſture.

As for the ſowing of theſe ſorts of Bulbo's rooted flower, it is generally ſo ſoon as your ſeed is full ripe, or at leaſt about *September*; but there is a great deal of odds in the time of their coming to perfection, for Frittillaria's, and Hiacynths, and Crocus comes to the flowering a long time before Tulips, Crown Imperial, and Martagons; the moſt frugal way of ſowing of them is in Pots or Boxes made for the purpoſe, being fill'd with very good ſifted mould, do not ſow your ſeed too thick, cover it about an inch deep or thereabout, let their ſcituation be pretty temperate, and after they are two years growth or more, you may take them up and Plant them in ſome thinner order, take them up when they have done growing as aforeſaid: Take notice, that Tulips are more apt to run down deep into the ground, than any other ſort, and therefore to be more often taken up than other ſorts of Bubos Plants, your care muſt be to keep them clean from weeds upon all occaſions as need requires.

The next ſort to be ſpoke to, is Emines or Animons, which is of that ſort of Plant called Tuberes rooted.

Theſe ſorts of flowers likewiſe are and may be taken up in the Spring or flowering time, and may be with leſs prejudice than many other Bulbos Plants as being apt to draw new root quickly, whereas Tulips are not ſo apt, but yet the beſt ſeaſon is (as I ſaid of the fore-going ſorts) when the leaves are withered, and their ſpringing ſeaſon is over, which is uſually from the beginning of *June*, to the end of *July*, and ſometimes later in caſe the weather continue dry; but when the weather grows cool and moiſt, they begin to take new root again, and then it is not ſo ſeaſonable to ſtir them, eſpecially to keep dry out of the ground, whereas thoſe taken up as aforeſaid and dryed a time in the Sun may be kept ſound and well near a year, eſpecially if the roots have any

considerable substance; but if as I said of the fore-going sort, they lie damp or take wet, they are liable to spoil or loss; they are increased by parting their roots either in their growing season, or when they are taken up afterward, every little crum being apt to grow if they be not too much wither'd or dry'd, also they are increased by the sowing of their seed, which the single sort afford pretty well (but not the double that I know of) whereby many varieties are raised; if you desire to make increase by sowing, you are to take notice of your seed when it groweth neat ripe, which you may know by its parting a little near the stalk, so that in a little time after it will be fit to gather, otherwise the wind will quickly blow it away with the doun in which it is wrapt, and being ripe and pretty well dryed, you are to part it, and gently rub it between your hands with a little dry sand, the better to separate it, and then to sow it in some Pots or Boxes for the purpose in some very fine sifted mould, if you add a little fine willow mould with your earth, I think it will be the better; do not sow your seed over thick, and then cover it about an inch deep with the like fine mould; the most gainful season to sow it in, is as soon as it is ripe, let the situation be rather shade than Sun, let them be kept moderate moist, you may likewise sow your seed in the Spring, if your seed be sown pretty forward, and the earth and situation very sutable; they may be forward enough to prick out in some thinner order, time enough to get strength before the Winter following; but if you are not forward enough, then you must take the Spring, you must take some care of them in case of hard weather, for I have known many miscarry in a hard or sharp Winter, the season to Plant your bearing roots that were taken up in their fit season is in *August* or *September*, some of them may flower before, or in the Winter, if weather be any thing

thing temperate, but chiefly forward in the Spring; but if you keep some of your roots, and Plant some in *February*, if weather permit, and some in *March* or *April*, you shall have them flower in several seasons according as you planted them, only remember that those you Plant to flower in the more hot season, let their scituation be such as not to be too much in the Sun, for the truth is, their natural season is the Spring, which is commonly pretty temperate, and therefore the more temperate, the more agreeable to their nature, and in so doing you may enjoy the pleasure of their beauties the longer: Again

Set not your Eminie roots too deep, neither in wet nor strong cool ground, least they should rot, especially the more tender or delicate sorts, being set about an inch or two at the most is sufficient in the most temperate ground, do not water your more choice kinds until they begin to spring, except in hot and dry weather, yet some in case of late planting, in case their roots are very dry, do put them into water to plump, which in such a case cannot hurt them.

Again, if your Eminies be of choice sorts, trust not the Winter with them, but rather keep them until the beginning of *March*, except you Plant them in Pots, &c. then you may begin with them sooner by housing your Pots until they have taken new root.

Of those Flowers call'd Fibres, or stringy rooted Plants.

THese sorts of Plants do much differ in their usage or Husbandry from the former, especially Tulips, &c. and are most seasonably to be taken up to be parted, slipt, laid and planted in the Spring, and many of them in their flowering with very little prejudice as to

their

their well-being, and indeed the most of them may with a little care and diligence be removed and slipt from *March* until *Barthelmew-tide*, especially if you take notice of those directions concerning the ordering of small herbs, in that part that treateth of the ordering of the Kitchin-Garden, onely take notice, that those sorts that run up very much and forward into spindles for flowers, would be dealt withall something the earlier, or after their chief flowering is over, and be sure that what season soever you take, be careful to keep your slips or Plants pretty moist, until they have taken root at least; also take notice, that for such things as ordinarily indure the Winter, and are hardy, as Pinks, Violets, and many others; for such you may begin in *February* to set them, as I have often, whereby they have gained so good rooting, that the trouble of watering them hath been saved.

Of Carnations and Gilly-flowers, and their Ordering.

N:B: To raise Stock Gilly flowers to come double & blow the first Year, you must sow 'em on some warm Border under a wall on the 1st 2d or 3d day of Febry old Stile & transplant 'em out the first full Moon the May following.

AND first of the sowing of their seed, from whence ariseth very many varieties according to the goodness of the seed sown, and nature of the air in which they are soon, and indeed few would believe the different inclination of one and the same sort of seed, being sown in the same ground where it was saved, and of the same sort in a contrary air and ground; the observation I will leave to each practitioner, and to the end you may have good varieties, your care must be to get or save such as come from good double flowers, or else it will hardly be worth your labour to sow and Plant them: having procured some seed, you are to prepare a bed, which ought to be both rich and well prepared, and in a temperate situation, do not sow your seed very thick, and

then

then cover it about an inch deep or less with fine mould, or you may spittle it in with your Spade, or you may sow it in trails, but not very thick, or which is a more saving way, you may sow it in some old half tubs or boxes for the purpose, and be carefull to keep them clean weeded and watered if occasion require, and when your Plants are about two or three inches high, you may take them up and plant them in some thinner order, giving them some water at the planting and afterwards, until they have taken new root, and in case they have been sown very thick, you must begin the sooner to Plant them out, but if they are too small to plant out on beds, then it were good to prick them out in such like things as I named, that is, tubs, &c. if you remove whilst they are very small, you may set them the nearer together, and take up every other Plant afterwards when they are better grown, they may stand about half a foot asunder or thereabout, where they may grow until you see what varieties you shall have, and then you may take them up with some earth with them, and Plant them where you would have them flower, not forgetting to water them at their first planting; the season to sow them, is any time from the latter end of *February* to *Midsummer*, or a little later; they are pretty hardy, but being sown pretty timely in the Spring, they will be large rooted against the time of flowring, and accordingly will yield more flowers, or more branches, or slips to increase by laying, which is the only sure way to increase from seeding, especially sometimes they will flower the same Summer or *Autumn*, if sown very timely.

These sorts of flowers are likewise increased both by slipping, and by laying, but laying is abundantly the surest way: But first, I will speak of the setting of their slips. And first, you are to prepare a Bed, which ought

to

to be of very fine and rich mould, and so scituated, or at least such provision made, that the Sun come not at them until they are rooted, otherwise one half dayes Sun may spoil your labours, and frustrate your expectation, especially if set any thing forward whilst the Sun hath any considerable strength; the manner of slipping is as followeth, make choice of such slips as are pretty strong, not such as are small, weak, under slips, if you may have better, neither such as have divers small slips on them, but yet even such being set very timely in the Spring, do often thrive well enough, as I said, let your slips be one intire branch and not spindled, the which you are to cut off close to the body or arm of the old root if short, otherwise you may leave two or three Joynts, the which may spring out again; then take your slip and trim off some of the lower leaves, not leaving your slip with too great or bushed top, and then top the other leaves even, and then cut your slip even at the bottom of a Joynt, and if it be pretty strong, you may slit it up to the next Joynt or higher, if the Joynts be thick or near together: and then if you will throw them into a pail of water for an hour or two, and then you may set them, having first put a little earth or clay to keep the slip open, but if your slip be weak, you may forbear slitting it, and then set them pretty near together, but not very deep, to smother the sprout blade, and then water them well, keeping them moist, not suffering the Sun to come at them until they be rooted, and then, but by little and little, yet giving them air as much as may be without Sun; and when they are pretty well rooted, you may gently raise them or rut them out with a little mould, abiding to each root, and then Plant them where you would have them grow, not forgetting to water them at the first planting at least: Take notice, that but few of those flowers commonly raised of seed

are apt to grow of slips in comparison of those sorts of old flowers call'd Cloves, Carnations, Dovers, and some others; and therefore it will be your best way to propagate them and all other sorts of choice Gilly flowers, by laying; the order and manner whereof followeth, only take notice, that the season for setting slips, is any time from *March* until *Bartholmew-tide*, if your roots will afford such slips as I speak of; but the chief season is *June*, *July*, and *August*. Now the end of laying, is that your slips may take root before you cut them off from their Mother-plant, the manner is thus: Take the branch or slip you desire to increase or lay, and with a sharp Pen-knife cut off some of the under leaves, at least so many as are any way troublesome as to the performance of your work; then make choice of that Joynt that is most convenient either to lay down into the ground, or in a lay pot, *&c.* and then with your knife beginning a little below the Joynt on the under-side of it, cut it upward with a slit to the next joynt above, or more, if the joynts be very near together; also if your layer be stiff and not pliable, it will be best to slit it the more, slit it in the middle, yet so as your layer may have convenient substance, as likewise that part that is to feed it, then cut that end of your layer where you began to slit it, just at the bottom of the joynt where it is to take its root, and then with a piece of its leaf, or a little earth, *&c.* you may cause the slit to keep open. And lastly, if it lie near the ground, which ought to be made loose or hollow, you may bend down your layer, and with a hooked stick shut into the ground, keep your layer in its place, laying about such thickness of fine mould upon it, about the place where it was laid, and then sprinkle a little water on it at first laying, and afterward in case it grow dry; and in case your layer grow so high you cannot bring it to the ground, then you may make provision either with

lay-

lay-pots, of which there are divers made on purpose, with a slit or notch on the side, the better to let your layer into the middle of your pot, or other convenience to like purpose; being filled half full of mould first, and then with a piece of leather or hat-paring, to keep your layer down, you may fill your pot up with mould, and water it as occasion requires; some cut the tops of their layer at first, and some do not, the matter is not much, and by this means you may quickly make a considerable increase of your Gillyflowers; the time of their taking root sufficient to Plant out is something different, for some sorts will be forwarder in rooting in three weeks or a month, then others will in twice the time. I may say the like of the season or weather, therefore if you see your layer thriving and lusty, you may open the earth a little gently near where it was laid, and you may easily be satisfied whether it be sufficient to cut off and transplant; your layers being rooted, you may with the back of your knife do away a little of the earth, a little above the place where it was laid, and cut it off, raising it up with its mould with care, least the weight thereof should tear off the root from your layer, then with your knife cut off that little remnant piece that remains near the foot of your layer, either close by the root, or else cut it off at a joynt, that it may likewise take root, otherwise it may rot and prove prejudicial to your Plant, and then you may Plant your layer either on convenient beds or pots, as you think fit, remembring as I oft admonish, to water and shadow at first planting, if occasion require; the season to lay flowers is, and may be, from the beginning of *March*, until *Michaelmas*, if your roots have sufficient branches for the purpose; it is best laying hold on the first and most seasonable opportunity, by so doing you occasion your old root to make a further improvement, beside the advantage you have

in the forwardneſs of your young roots.

Very much more might be ſaid concerning theſe kinds of flowers, as to their advancement and preſervation, as alſo concerning the Artificial preparing and mixture of earths, tending to the aforeſaid end. But I ſhall ſay but little more than this, that a good midling tempered mould or earth that is freſh, and hath not been uſed in and about Plants of like nature or temper is naturally beſt; for it is an unqueſtionable truth, that ſeveral kinds of Plants draw ſeveral ſorts of juice or nouriſhment from the Earth, even that which is moſt natural to them, as is commonly to be obſerved amongſt Husband-men in changing their crops upon one and the ſame ground, being freſh and good for one ſort of Grain, and not for another ſort that grew on the ſame ground the year before, except in caſe the ground be new and in very good heart, and thereupon may bring one ſort of crop two years together, but if you think your earth be not quick enough, or otherwiſe defective, there are ſeveral ſorts of earth or mixture eaſily to be had to amend the defect, as in caſe it be too heavy or clogging, fine ſand with a little willow mould or lime rubbiſh of old walls, *&c.* and ſo on the contrary, as need requires; many good Flowriſts make uſe of a little willow mould to ſtrew in the hole where they ſet their flowers, to draw root the quicker, overmuch may do harm, in cauſing your flowers to be ſomewhat the more apt to canker, *&c.* another thing to be taken notice of concerning theſe flowers, is their ſituation, which tenderh much to their advancement, as to the continuing of them longer in their beauty, and more large and ſtately in their flower; and this is only by ſetting them where the Sun hath not much power, as in ſome places where trees keep off the violence of the Sun, or by planting them where they may not have above a quarter Sun, and that in the moſt temperate time

of

of the day, and this is one of the chiefeſt ends of ſetting flowers in pots, becauſe they may ſo eaſily be removed from one place to another, as the weather or time of the year requires; for the Sun haſtens flowers to perfection, cauſing them quickly to flower, and quickly to fade, and ſo to perfect their ſeed; alſo in caſe of much Rain, it is good either to remove your pots of flowers under ſome ſhade, or to lay them ſide-ways on the ground, and although much wet be an enemy to choice flowers, yet convenient moiſture is ſo neceſſary, as without it the earth cannot give life and vigour to your Plants.

Again, for my part, when I have principal reſpect to the increaſe and improvement of my Plants; I do not love to confine them within the bounds of a pot, but rather Plant them in ſome indifferent temperate ſcituation, where they may not be ſubject to any extreams.

Another thing practiſed amongſt thoſe that delight in the fairneſs and trim growing of their flowers, is pretty timely to crop off divers of the ſpindles from their Plants, in caſe many do ſhoot forth, as in ſome ſorts there do; as alſo divers of their buds for flowers whilſt very young, leaving but a few, to the end they may be the larger.

Alſo for thoſe that are apt to break the Pod too much upon on ſide, you are for the more handſome and graceful blowing of your flowers, before they are too much crackt, to open the Pods a little equally on each ſide, yet ſo as not to bruiſe or deface your flower in the bud; alſo beſides the opening of the Pod, ſome uſe to wrapt about them a thing call'd Ox-gut, which being a little wet, will ſtick and keep the flower from breaking; others uſe other things, though not ſo handſome as the bark of aſhen ſticks wrung off, being green and ſappy, and cut into ſeveral rings as it were, which ſerve to keep their flower Pods in handſome order, ſome onely tie them either

either with bass, thread, or yarn, others in time convenient save the Wesand-pipe of great Fowls, as Geese, &c. and being cut into several rings, serve to put over the Pods of the flowers, thereby causing them to blow round and handsome.

Also amongst the several inconveniences that *July*-flowers are subject to in their flowring, Earwigs are not the least, for in a little time if not prevented, they will deface and put an end to the beauty of your flowers, by eating the sweet ends of the leaves of the blossom, and are likewise destructive to their seed, if not destroyed in time; for prevention whereof, you are to stick up divers sticks near your flower-roots, and upon them to hang or fasten either some hollow Canes or Kickes, or the Hoofs of Cattel, into which things they will creep for shelter, and then every morning at least, to take them off, and knock them on the ground, and destroy with your foot so many as you see; and then put those things in their places again, not neglecting to do so every day, once at least; some have used other means for prevention of these kinds of Creatures, as the setting their pots in some shallow things that would hold water, whereby these Vermine could not come to their flowers, but through the water, other inconveniencies do happen to some, whereof I have spoke already: But let this suffice for the present.

Of the ordering and increasing of Auricula's, Bears-ear, (or as some call them) French-Cowslips.

BEcause of the great respect that this pretty sort of flower hath, by reason of the abundant varieties of Colours it is apt to run into by sowing of the seed: I shall set down a little concerning its increase, and first of the

the sowing of the seed, the which is not altogether so hard to get; I mean such as is aptest to bring good varieties, as heretofore; for now, not only Dutch, and Walloon Flowrists, which were the most diligent Savers and Sowers hereof, but divers of our English Flowrists and Gardeners do save and sow, and raise great increase thereof, and therefore the easier to procure; and being furnished therewith, you are according to your quantity to provide either some brind-pan like a milk-pan, or flower-pots, or any the like convenient thing (for you are not to sow it on beds as other sorts of seed are or may) then you are to fill your pan or like provision with such rotten earth or mould, as is to be found in old decayed Willows, let it be sifted, especially the uppermost of it, and thereon sow your seed not over thick, for that will prove some loss if your seed be good, then cover it with some of the like sifted mould about half an inch; let your situation be temperate, rather shade than Sun, especially in the Spring. The seasons are from the midst of *September*, to the middle of *Nov.* at which seasons I have had it come very well; you are to take some care of them in the Spring, being apt to be spewed or raised out of the ground, especially by small Frosts hollowing the earth: Indeed it is a Plant of shallow rooting, that it is very apt, though pretty well grown, to be turned out of the ground; and therefore we find that they do best hold and increase, being planted in a pretty fast kind of ground, otherwise a place that hath but little Sun, for they are ordinarily hardy enough as to cold; sometimes by sowing too late, or too dry, or over deep covered the seed, will lie until the second season before it appears; but being sown in fit season and order, accordingly it will come up about seven months after; you may very much preserve your young Plants in the Spring, by covering them conveniently with Bass-mats,

both

both from the Sun, and Frosty-mornings, let them not seasonable moisture as occasion requires, and when your Plants are about the breadth of a penny, you may prick them out in pots, or other the like convenient things, until they have got more strength to be planted on convenient beds, the which you are to trench with either new Cow-dung, or other new dung; whereby the worms will not be so apt to turn them out, until they have got some convenient hold in the ground; in some sorts of ground, they will not thrive unless they be set in pots, and have convenient air, but little Sun, and that temperate; your old roots must be new earthed or moulded once a year at least, they are so apt to work out of the ground; if you do Plant in pots as most do their choicest, you are to fill your pot half full of good rotten Cow-dung, whereby your flowers will be fair, and not starve in such narrow bounds; let them not want convenient watering, they are sometimes apt to rot, especially being planted in a wet season at the declining of the year, they are very apt to grow of slips, but the Spring is the best season; for towards the declining of the year, the worms are more apt to turn them out of the ground: More might have been said as to the ordering of this sort of Flowers, and for the choice of Colours to bring the most and best varieties; but being straitned, let this suffice.

Of Prim-roses and Poliantes, &c.

THe seeds of any of those sorts that bear seed, which are chiefly the single, of several forms and colours, being sown either in the Spring or *Autumn*, for I have sown in both seasons, and have had very pretty varieties come, and some contrary to their Mother plant,

plant; their ſcituation ought rather to be ſhade than Sun, if you ſow in *Autumn* defer not, that ſo your Plants may get ſtrength before the Winter, which will be apt to heave them out of the ground, and make you ſome work to prick them in again: I have ſown ſomething late at that time of the year, and have had them come up very well in the Spring following. I have likewiſe ſown in the Spring, and the next Spring after I have had fine varieties of Flowers; the ſavingeſt way to ſow, is in pots or the like, and a ſhady ſcituation is beſt; they grow and increaſe well off the ſlip and parting of them, and new planting of them once in a year or two, cauſeth them to flower more frequent, both early and late in caſe of temperate weather.

Hepatica's are likewiſe increaſed by ſowing, as well as by parting their roots; alſo the ſeveral varieties of *London*-tuffts, or Pride of *London* is increaſed the ſame way.

Now by what I have written, you may eaſily gueſs what improvements may be made by ſowing of the ſeeds of divers Flowers and Herbs, which if I thought were neceſſary, I could have inlarged upon.

This already being ſufficient for any ingenious young practitioner, I ſhall conclude as to this.

To the end any young Practitioner may readily know what to ſeek or inquire after for the furniſhing of their Gardens, I have here-under, ſet down a Catalogue of Flowers, as I have of Herbs at the end of the Kitchin-Garden; both ſuch as are yearly to be raiſed of Seed, call'd Anuels; as alſo others of divers kinds, and becauſe many are very much taken and affected with furniſhing of their Flower-pots, for the Adorning of ſome Rooms in their Houſes, *&c.* I have ſet down the Names of divers ſorts and kinds, that are fit for the aforeſaid

purposes, in regard of the length of their Stalks or Branches; as also of such as are only for Ornament in their places where they grow, or for Nose-gayes; And first, of those call'd Annuels, yearly to be sown.

Adonis-flower.
African-Marygolds.
Scarlet-Beans.
Coventry Bell-flowers.
Great blew bind-weed, or Connuvolus major.
Small bind-weed, or Connuvolus minor.
Catch-fly, two sorts.
Candy-tuffts, two or three varieties.
Fennel-flower or Nigella, two or three varieties.
Fox-gloves, white and red.
Small white flax.
French Honey-suckles.
Honesty, or white Sattin.
Hollihocks, double and single.
Larks-heels or Spurs, divers varieties.
Lupins.
Melancholly Gentleman.
Moth-mullins, four or five varieties.
Marygolds, double.
French Marygolds, two or three varieties.
Princes Feather, two sorts ordinary.
Princes Feather, or Amorantus, divers varieties.
——— tender.
Pearl-grass.
Tree Primrose.
Double Poppies, divers varieties.
Indian or Musk Scabious, divers varieties.
Sanus or Botels, divers varieties.
Spanish Saffron.
Snap Dragons, divers varieties.

Stock.

Stock Gillyflowers.
Venus's Looking-glass.

These are likewise raised of Seed, and are likewise increased by slipping, parting their roots, and laying fit to furnish a Flower-pot.

CHamplons.
Canterbury Bells.
Columbines, of divers varieties.
Crains-bill, of divers sorts.
Carnations, or Gilly-flower.
Everlasting-pease.
Fraxanella.
Goats-Rue.
Whitson-Gilly-flowers, single.
Wall-Gilly-flowers, single.
Stock-Gilly-flowers, double and single.
Hollihocks, double and single.
Sweet John.
A double white flower, call'd White Marygold,
I suppose of the kindred of the maths.
None-Such, or flower of Bristow single.
Pinks double and single.
Snap-dragons.
Spanish-tuffts.
Throat-wort, a sort of Bell-flower.
Valerion, red, and the greek, both white and blew.

These are generally increased by slipping and parting, and fit for a Flower-pot.

Allster-aticus, or Italian star-wort, apt to run in a Garden.
Batchellor Buttons, or double Campions, four or five varieties.
Peach-leaved Bell-flowers, both blew and white.
Double Crowfoot, divers sorts, besides the more choice sorts known best by the Latine name *Ranuncle's*.
Crimson Cardinals-flower.
Double Featherfew.
Hungarian Dead-Nettle.
Spanish knap-weed.
Lichnes, or double none-such.
Ladies Smocks-double.
Live ever, or Life everlasting.
Blew Marygolds.
Periwinckle, three or four varieties, besides the great sort.
Double Rockets, or Whitson July-flowers, three varieties.
Double Sope-wort, a bane runner in a Garden, both white and Purple.
Double Sweet-Williams.
Double Wall-Flowers, three or four sorts.
Willow-Flower, a troublesome Guest in a Garden, though pretty for a Flower-pot.

The names of other sorts of Flowers, both Bulbo's and Tubero's rooted, fit to furnish a Garden, and adorn a Flower-pot.

Anemonies, or Emines, many varieties.
Crown Imperial, a double, and two sorts of single.
Corn-Flags, two sorts.
Frittilaria's, several varieties.
Flowerdeluces, Bulbo's, and Tubero's, very many varities.
Hyacinths or Jacynths, divers varieties.
Indian Juca.
Kings-spear, yellow and white.
Lillies, four or five varieties.
Molies, several varieties.
Martagons, six varieties at least.
Munks-hoods.
Pionyes, six or seven varieties.
Persian Lilly.
Star-Flowers, divers varieties.
Tulips, abundant in varieties.
Bulbo's Violets, of a large sort.

The names of divers other pretty Flowers, fit to furnish a Garden, and some of them may serve for the Flower-pot, especially if they grow in Rich ground, or stand until they are fully and compleatly blown; most Bulbo's roots.

Bulbo's Violet, small, two or three sorts.
Crocus, and Saffron-flowers, many varieties.
Colchecoms, double and single, five or six varieties.
Grape-flowers, varieties.
Hollow-root Flower, of some call'd dwarf or ground honysuckle, of others, a fumetary, two sorts.
Marracock, or Passion-flower.

Ranulculo's, beſides thoſe I have mentioned before.
Sow-bread, varieties.
Spider-wort, varieties.
Winter-wolfs-bane.

Other ſorts fit to furniſh a Garden, &c.

BArren-wort.
Bears-ear, or French Cowſlips, and Bears-ear ſanickle.
Cowſlips and Pagles, divers.
Hepatica's, four varieties.
Jeruſalem-Cowſlip, two ſorts.
Criſmas-flower.
Daſies, divers double.
Indian-creſſes, or Naſterſian Indicum.
Lilly of the Valley.
Marvel of the World.
Mandrake, Golden Mouſe-ear.
Navel-worts, three or four varieties.
Pances or Hearts-eaſe, ſeveral.
Primroſes and Polianters, divers.
Sultans-flower, or Turky Corn-flower.
Violets.

I forgot to mention it before, it will be your beſt way every year to raiſe your choiceſt and tendereſt Annual Plants on a hot bed, I mean, the fineſt ſorts of Amarantu's, Perpurio, African Marygolds, yellow Larks-foot, with divers others, and by ſo doing, you may ſave Seed of them moſt years, otherwiſe you may miſs.

The manner of making a hot bed, is ſet down towards the end of the Kitchin-Garden, to which I refer you; as for others, you may ſow them in ſeveral places in trails, or otherwiſe a few in a place.

Thus

Thus I have set down the ordinary names of many varieties of Flowers, and although I have not observed so handsome a method as might have been wisht, yet it may sufficiently answer my end; namely that young practitioners may know what to seek or inquire for, for the aforesaid purposes.

A

Here followeth the names of divers Flowring-trees, which are pretty Ornaments to help to furnish a Garden, &c.

Apple,
Peach,
Pear,
Cherry. } With double Blossoms.

Melerion increased chiefly by sowing, sometimes by laying.
Jassamines, several by suckers or layers.
Shrub-mallows, by laying.
Honey-suckles or Wood-bines, several by cutting and laying.
Gilder-roses, by suckers and laying.
Lelacks, two or three sorts as the former.
Siringa, by suckers, *&c.*
Laburnum, by seed.
Senas, two or three sorts by seed, *&c.*
Clematis, double and single by laying.
Prim or Prinet, being brought into a Tree, is pretty for Flowers in its season, though common.
Bladder-nut-suckers.
Lawrus Tinus by laying, sometimes by cutting.
Pomgranet, double and single, of some is bouled, increased by laying, also of Seed.

The names of some sorts of ever-green that are hardy, the most of them are increased by cutting, and laying, some of Seed.

ALlaturnus, or ever-green Prinet.
Arbutus, of some housed, but doth well in a warm situation.
Arbor-vita.
Box, three sorts.
Bayes ordinary.
Cherry-bay, or great Lawrel.
Lawrus Tinus.
Cypres.
Firr-tree.
Holly, both red and yellow-berried
Piracantha.
Perriwinckle, great and small.
Pine-trees, two sorts.
Yew-tree.
Ever-green, Oak.

The names of a few, of tender or housed greens, more easie to increase than preserve.

ORange.
Limon.
Citron,
Olianders.
Mirtles, four or five sorts.

With many other sorts, which at present I cannot call to mind.

Amongst those sorts of Plants mentioned in this Book, these are fit to Plant about Arbors, which being often and

and seasonably clipt after they are spread and tied in every bare or naked place, as occasion serves, will thicken and be handsome, and your Arbor will indure and uphold it self with little repair, but by the neglect of the former directions your Arbour will quickly run to ruine.

Sweet-bryer.
Honey-suckles.
Clematis.
Jessamine.
Scorpion-Sena.
Prime or Prinet.
Tamarisk.
Roses, white Frankford, &c.

Also if any desire it, white bush will make a very durable Arbor.

Also Plum-trees, with divers other the like.

But if you would have it always green then

Cypris, very good.
Pracantas.
Filaree, none better.
Allaturnus.
Holly, or
Lawrels, &c.

As for hedges in Gardens, they are and may be made of several sorts of shrubs, as every one fancies, but it is best to make them of one intire sort of stuff, because of their suitable or handsome growing together; for being mixed, one sort differs in growth from another, some requiring to be cut twice to others once: By the often cliping of your hedges, they will grow thick, strong, and handsome, by the neglect the contrary.

Hawthorn or white-bush is best.
Prime.
Gooseberries, or Currans, expect to be little and mean fruit, if you keep your hedge handsome.

Sweet-bryer, it must be cut as oft as grass, else not handsome.

Suckers of Plums, and of some young horn bean, &c.

If you would have them alway green, you may set

Box, the English is speediest.

Filare.

Holly.

Laurus tinus.

Piracantha.

Also Periwinkle, for low hedges being oft cut will be handsome.

Also Melerions, being planted in a streight line as an hedge, will in their Flowring season be very sweet and pleasant, and so much the more acceprable, being early in Flowring.

Perhaps it might be expected by some, that I should say something as to the observation of the Moon, in Sowing, Planting, Grafting, & Pruning; but the truth is, I have been always so incumbred through the multiplicity of business, necessity being likewise present always with me: So that I could not, either take the opportunity, or make observation of any state of the Moon, and the success thereof, in any of my labours; but assuredly, notwithstanding the best of my diligence, I have not always had like success where ever the fault was: But I shall set down a little what some others have writ concerning the observation of the Moon. And first, one saith, that to have Plants or Seed grow speedily in height, you are to sow them in the increase of the Moon, both in light and motion, and posited in an airy sign.

But to have your Plants take best hold downwards in the root, then to let the Moon be in an earthly sign.

The same Author saith likewise, that no herb or fruit either set or sown in the Wane of the Moon, hath that good-

goodness of relish, that is naturally proper to that herb or fruit, only he doth except Pease, which he saith being sown in the increase of the Moon, will still be blowing and blossoming.

Also that Vines or other Trees should not Spring or shoot too fast, you must prune them in the wane of the Moon.

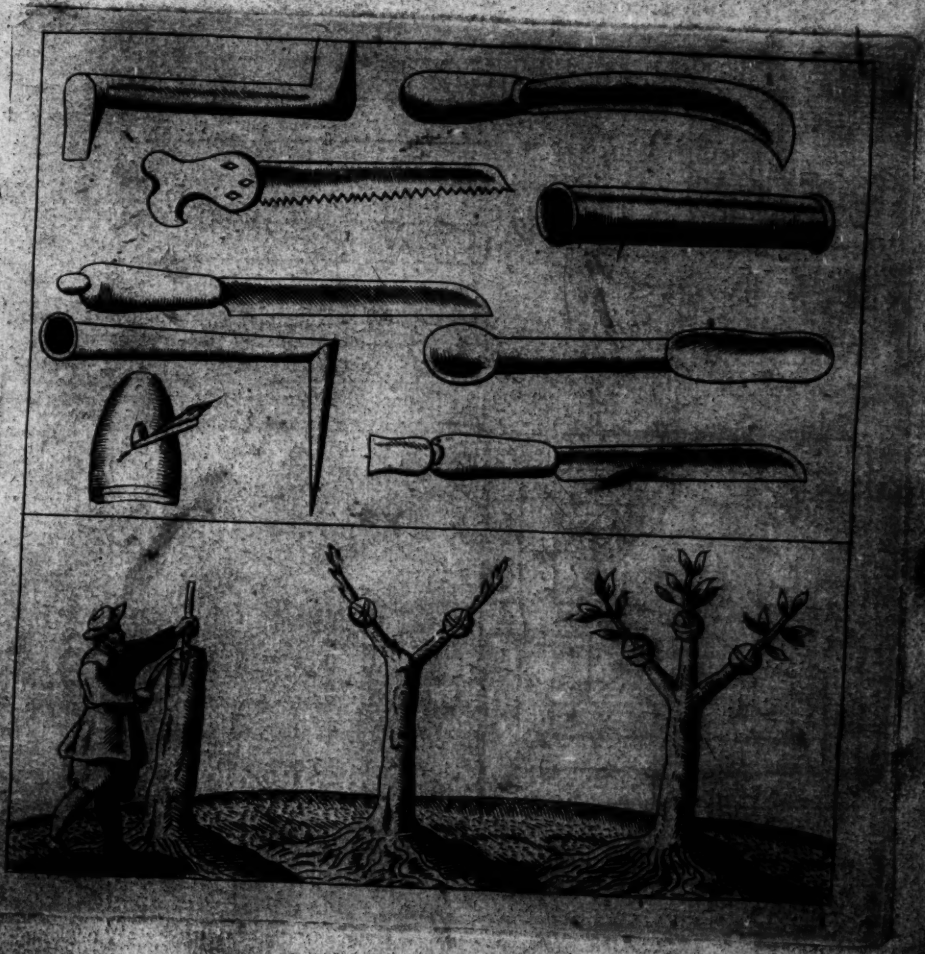
Also that things may keep sound and last long, *&c.* from worm-eating, you are to gather or cut them in the wane of the Moon: Thus far Mr. *Ramsit.*

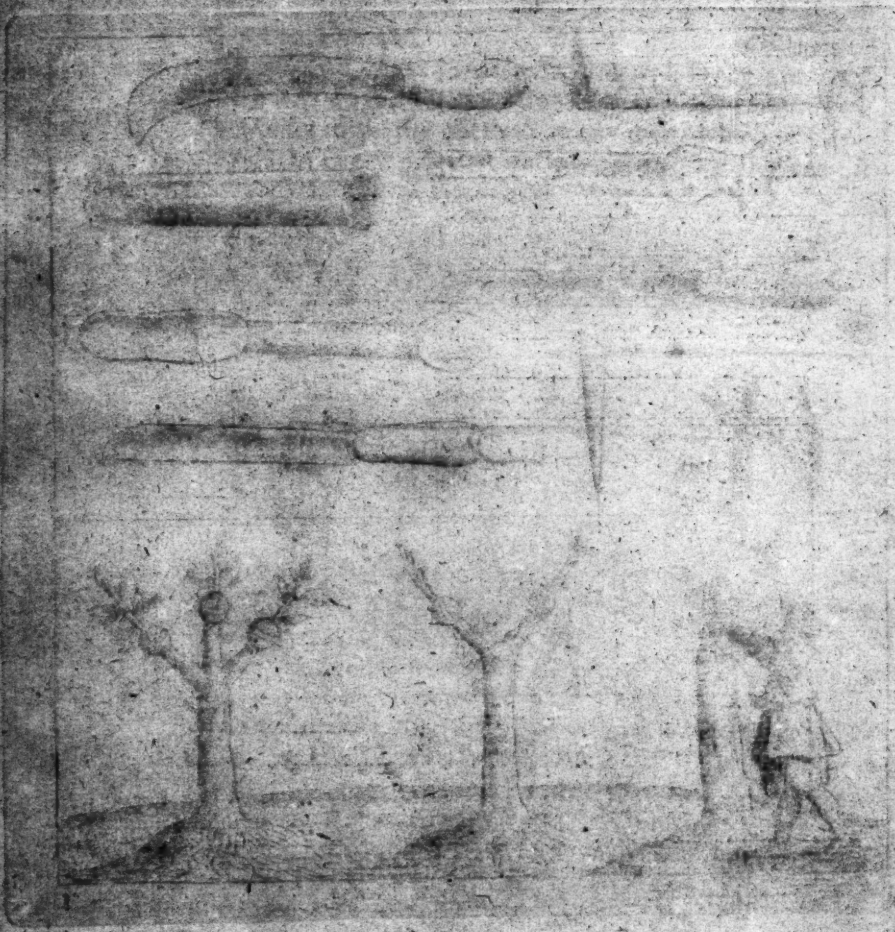
Another writeth, that it is best Grafting at the full Moon, as causing Grafts to come away with most vigour, but the wane causeth them to bear over soon.

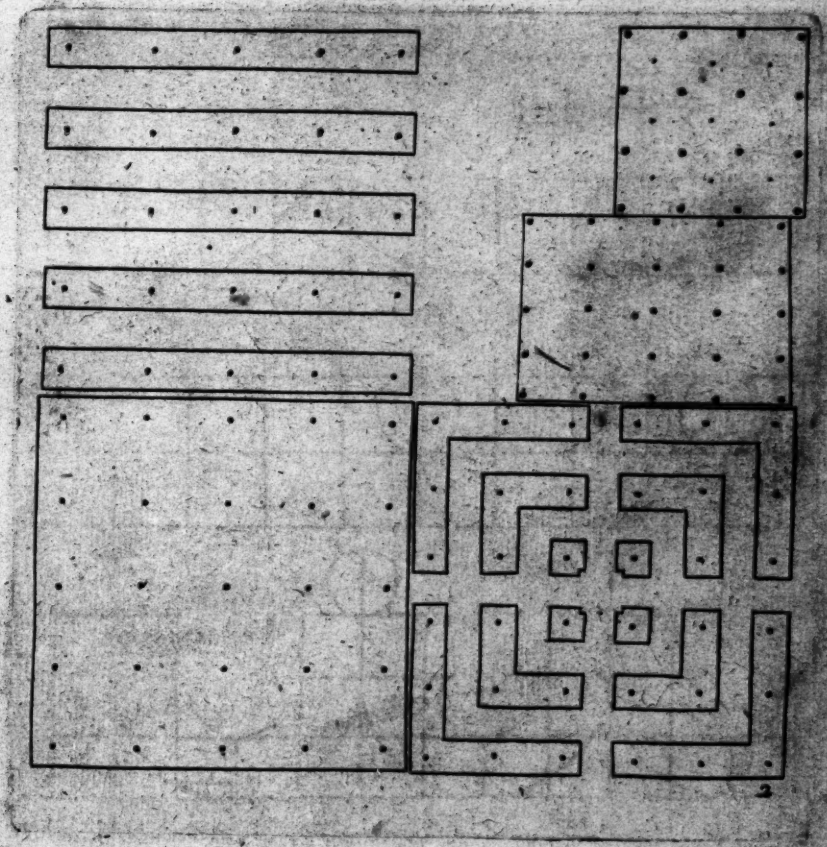
Others appoint two or three days before, and as much after the change to Graft in; some also affirm the wane of the Moon best to inoculate, but if the former Rules be true, this must be otherwise: So that you see here is difference in judgment, but let every one endeavour seasonably for the time of the year, and suitably for the kind of stock and fruit, and exact as to the right form and manner, & then there is hope of success be the Moon in what state it will. I will set down one thing more, which I read in Mr. *Wings* Almanack, 1661. the which I also as I remember did read at another time in one of Mr. *Beckers* Almanacks, his words are these: *It is a common Observation in Astrology, and Confirmed by Experience, that what Corn or Trees soever are set or sown, when the Sun or Moon are Eclipsed, and the Infortunate Planets preadominant, seldom or never comes to good:* Again he saith thus, *It is a common and certain Observation also, that if any Corn, Seed or Plant be either set or sown within six hours either before or after the full Moon in Summer, or before or after the new Moon in Winter, having joyned with them the Cosmical rising of* Arcturus *and* Orion, *the* Hædi *and* Sirculi, *is subject to blasting and Canker.* And thus much I

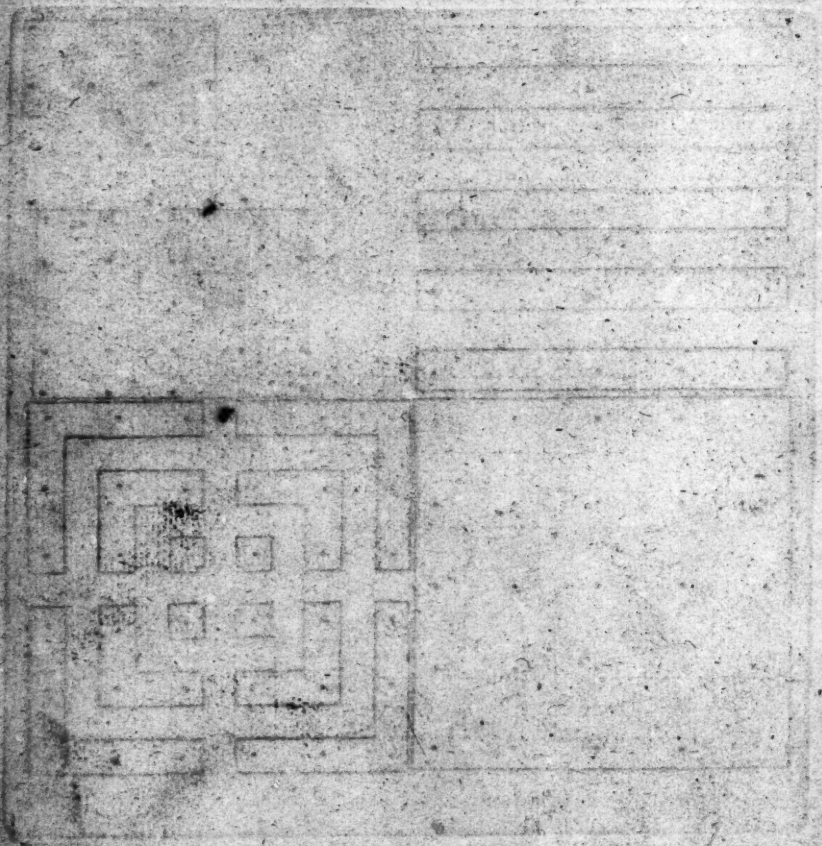
thought good to set down concerning the observation of the Moon, out of other mens Writings; but as for the many Rules concerning the three parts of Gardening which I have written, I have only made use of my own practice and observation, (except the Catalogue of fruits which I have mentioned) although in some places I have written as if I had set down other mens Judgments; but assuredly, the method is my own, which I commend to every one that desires to practice the neareſt way to the Art of Gardening.

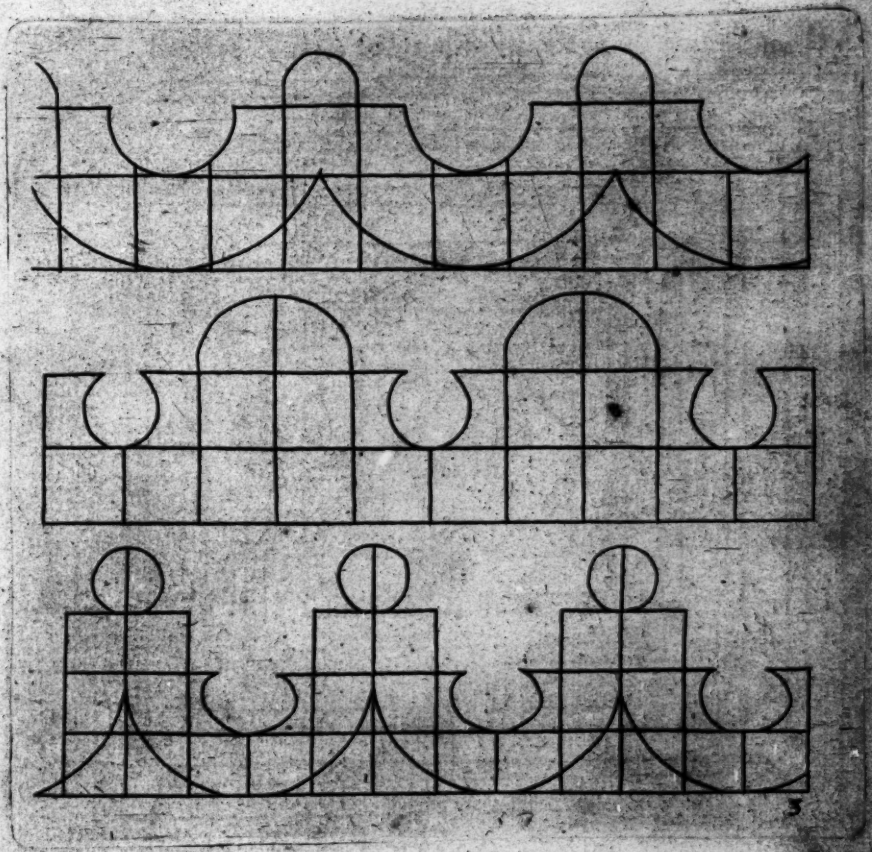
FINIS.

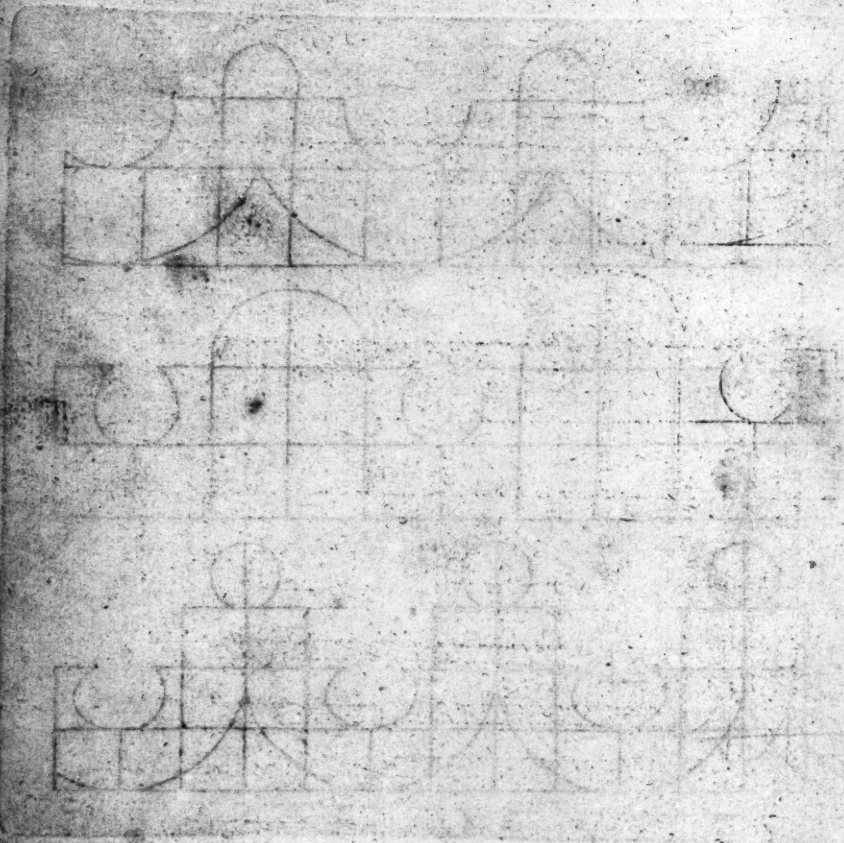


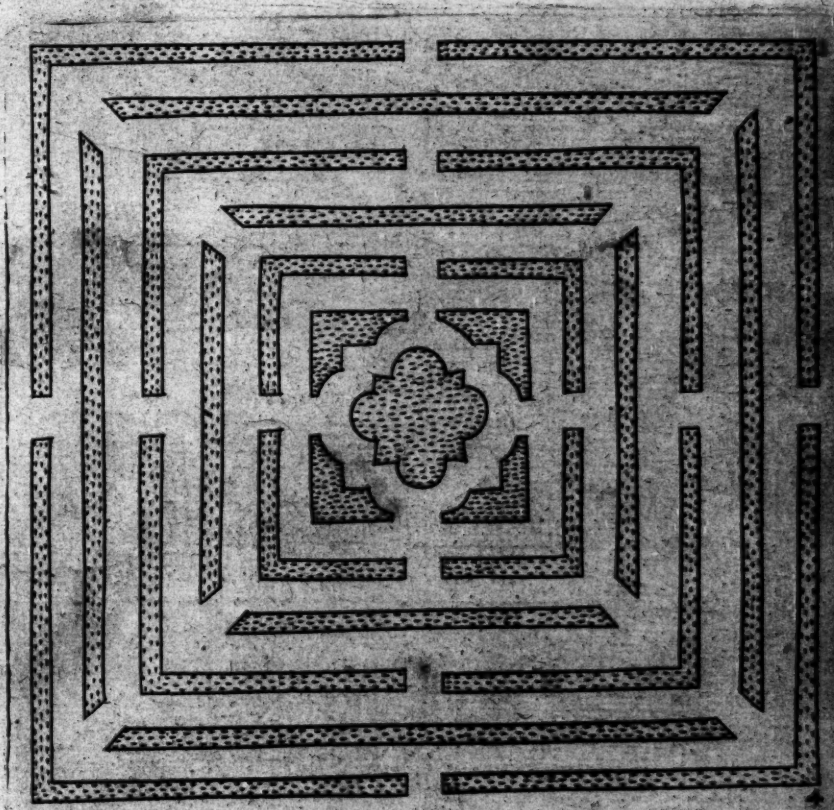


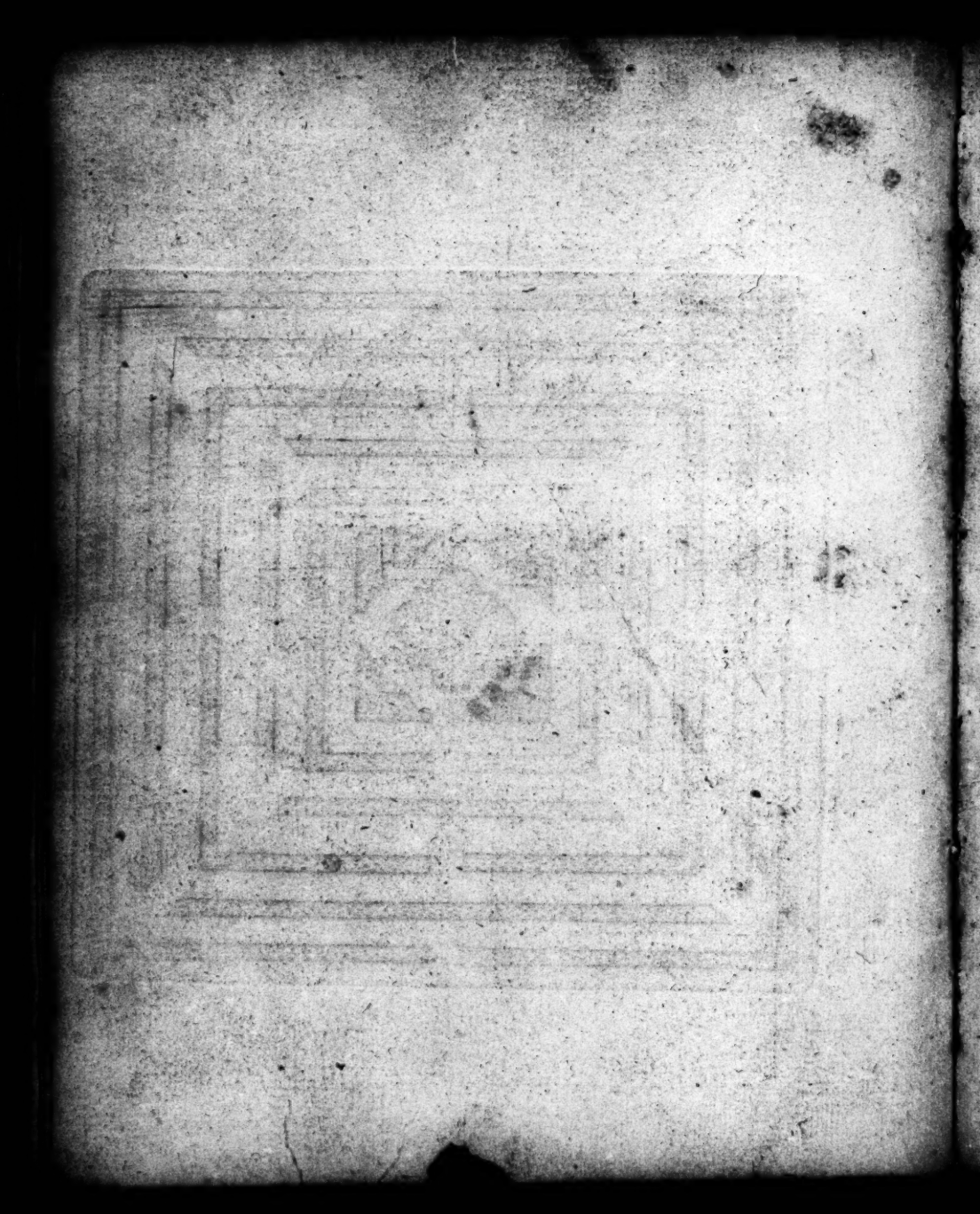


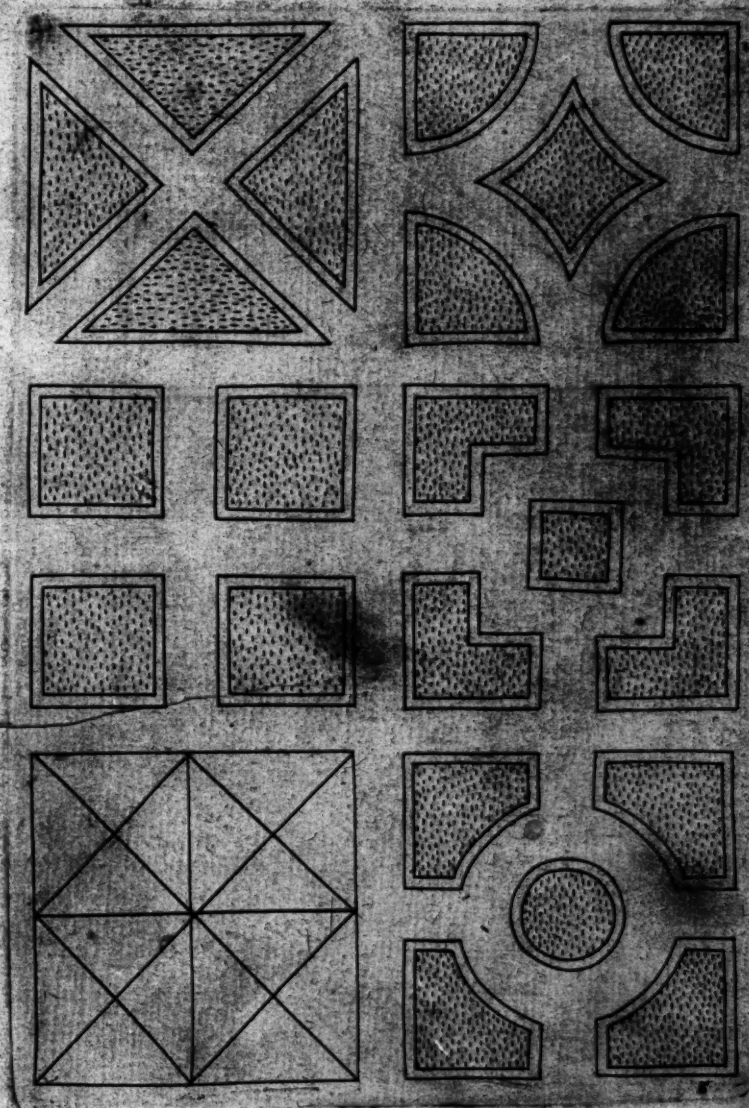


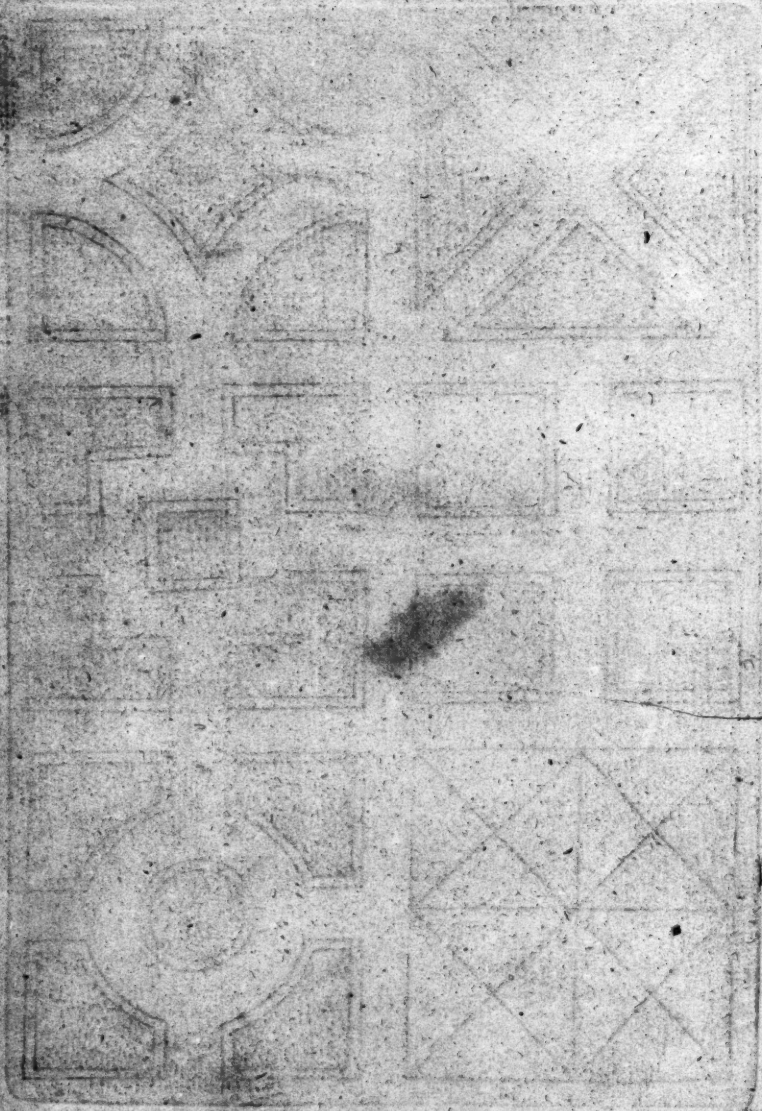


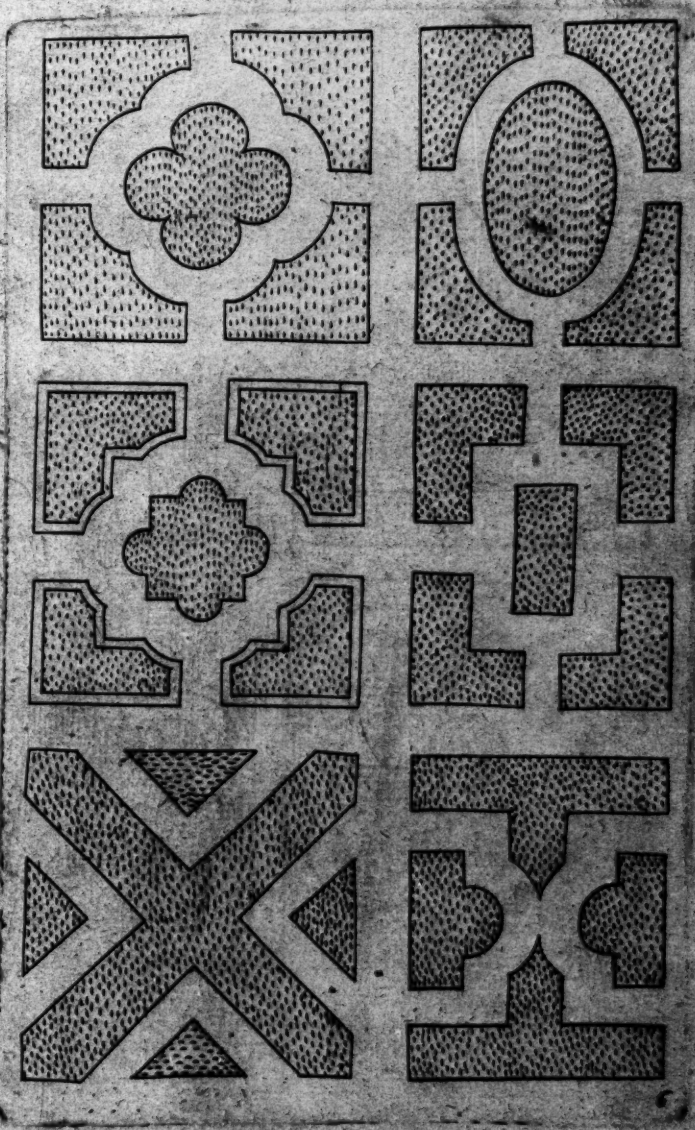


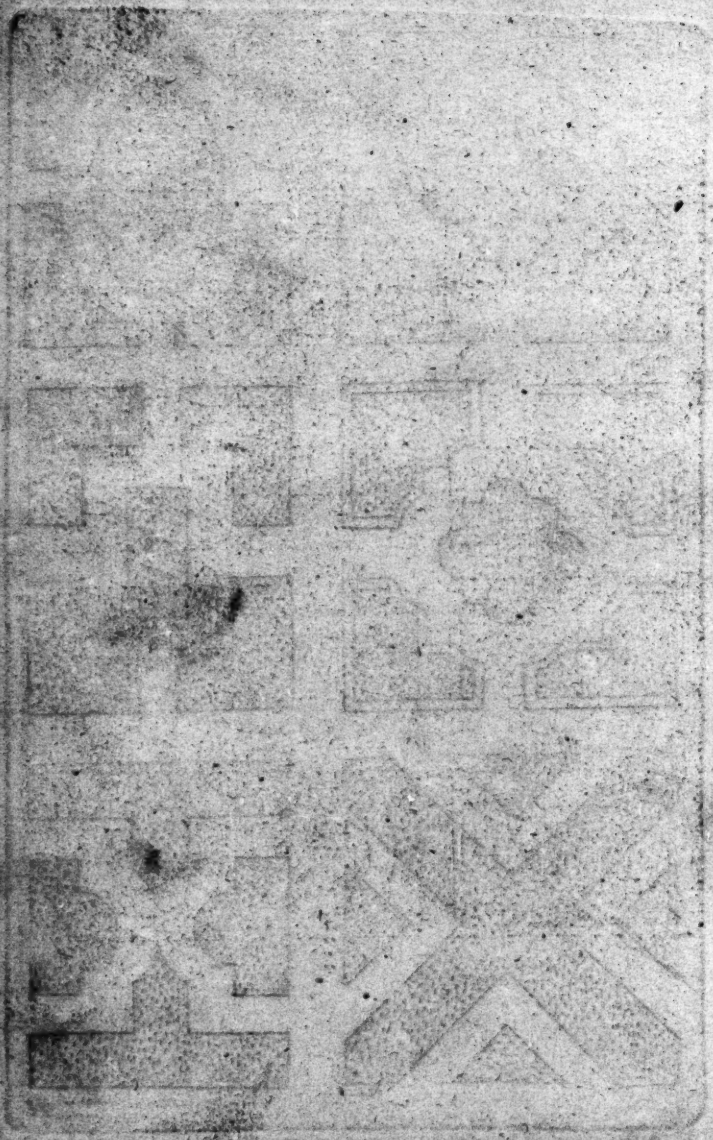


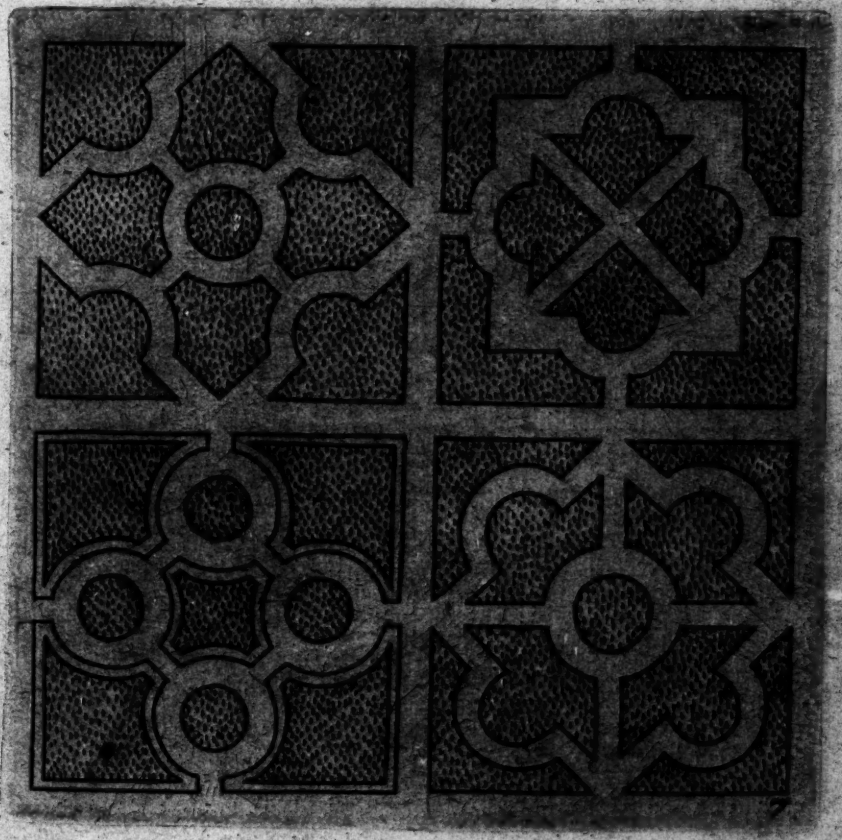


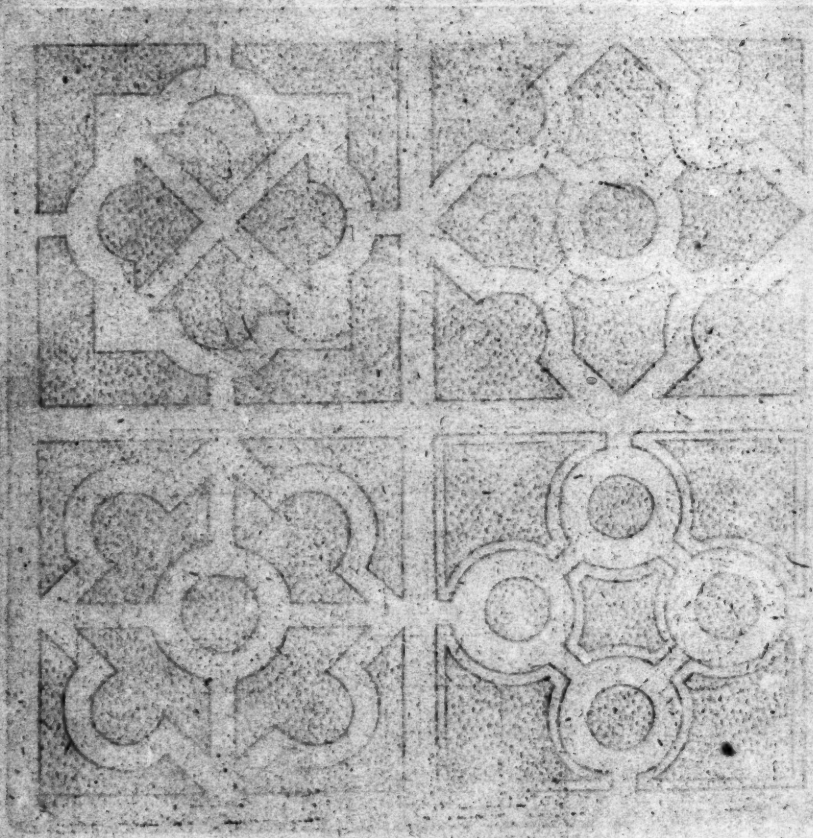


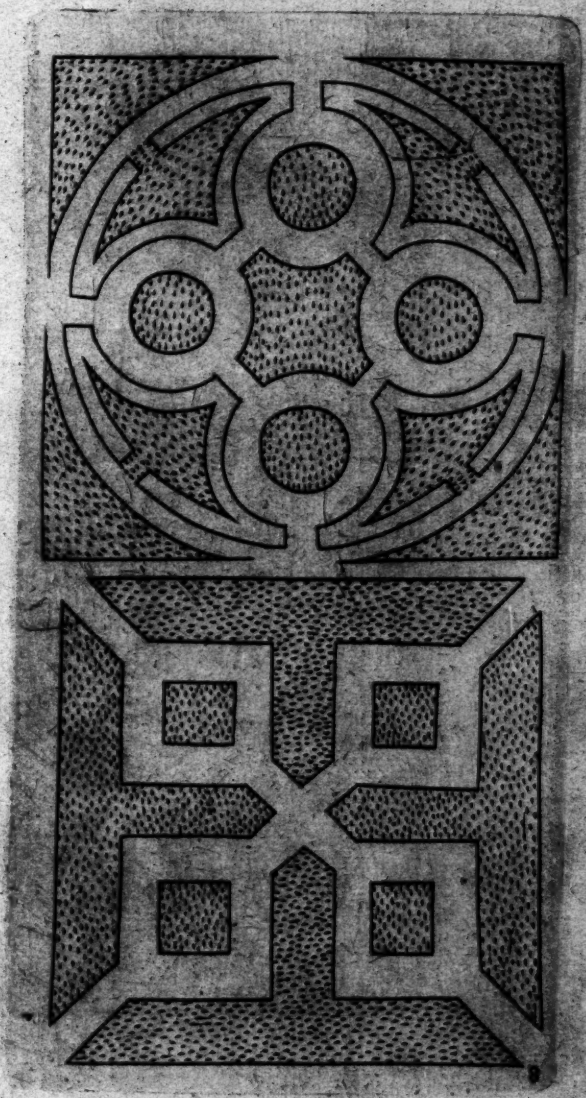


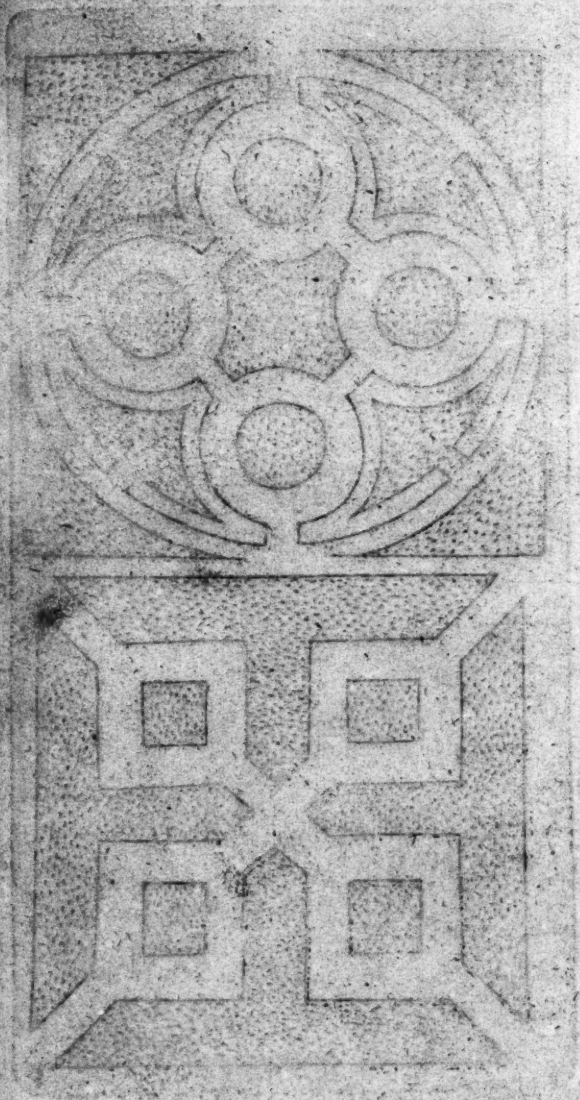


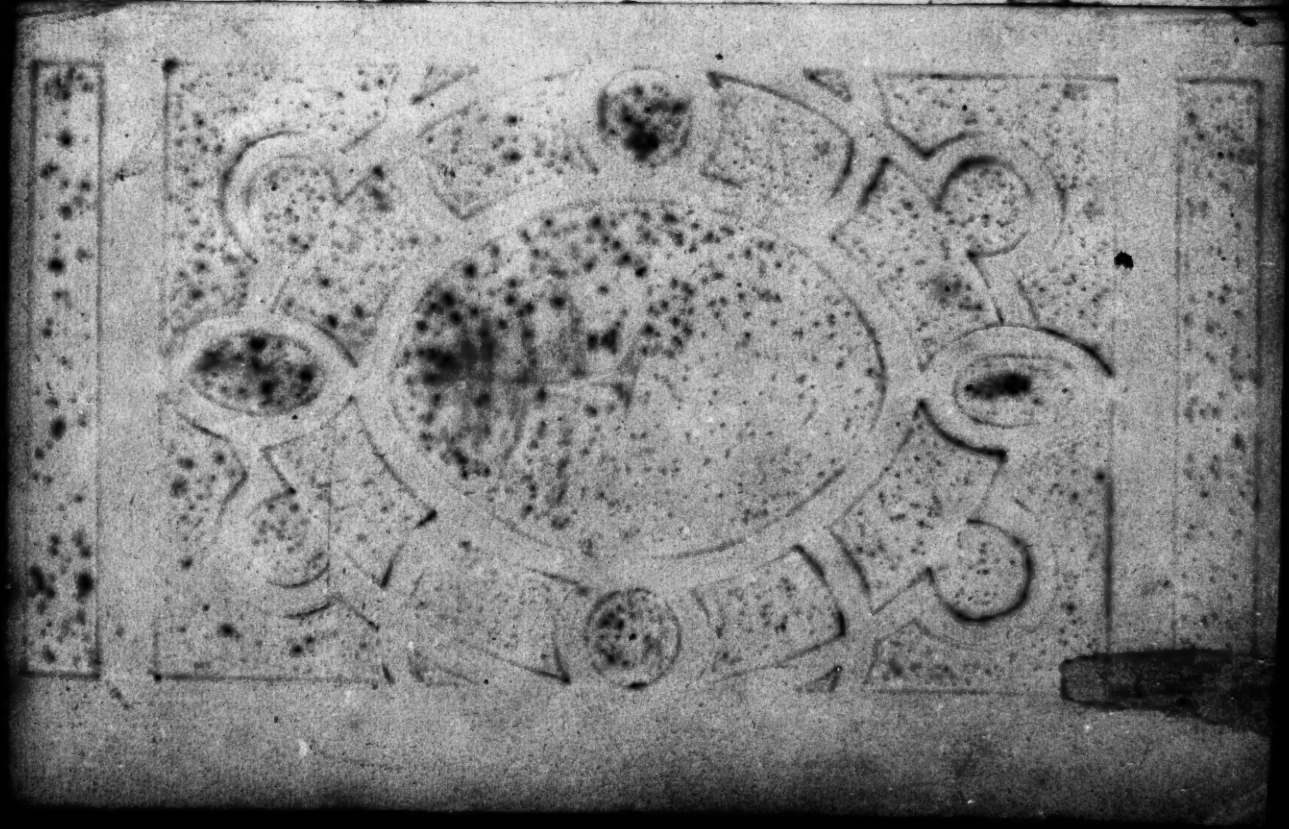


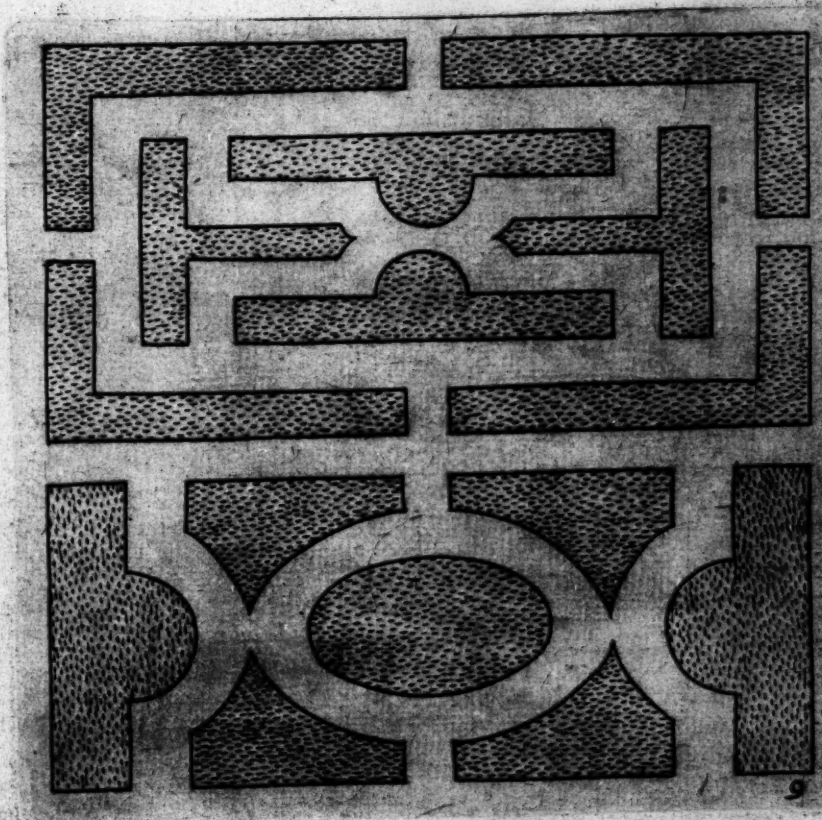


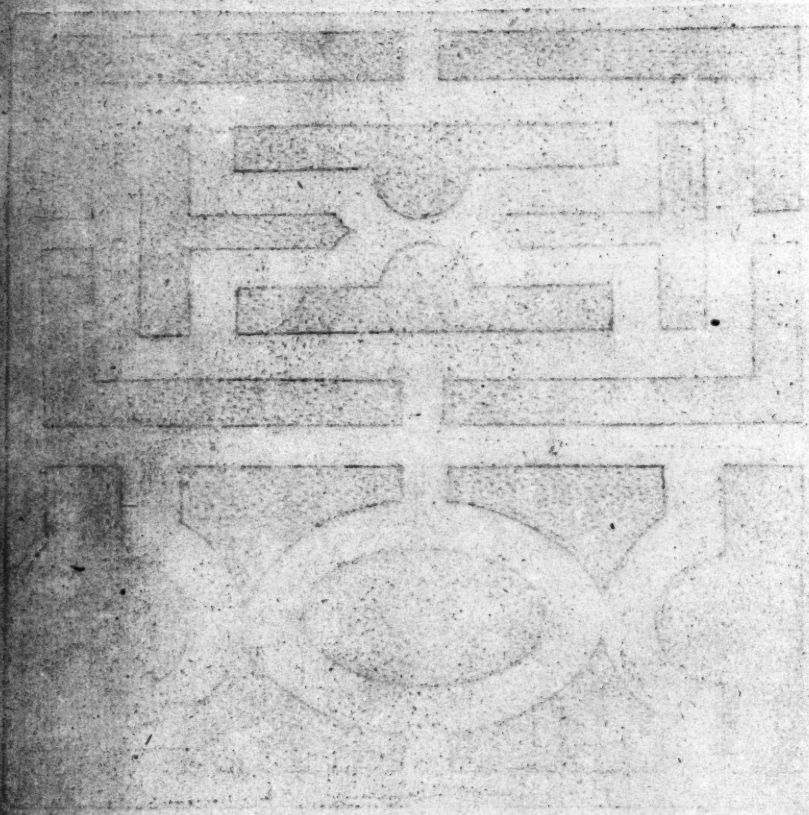


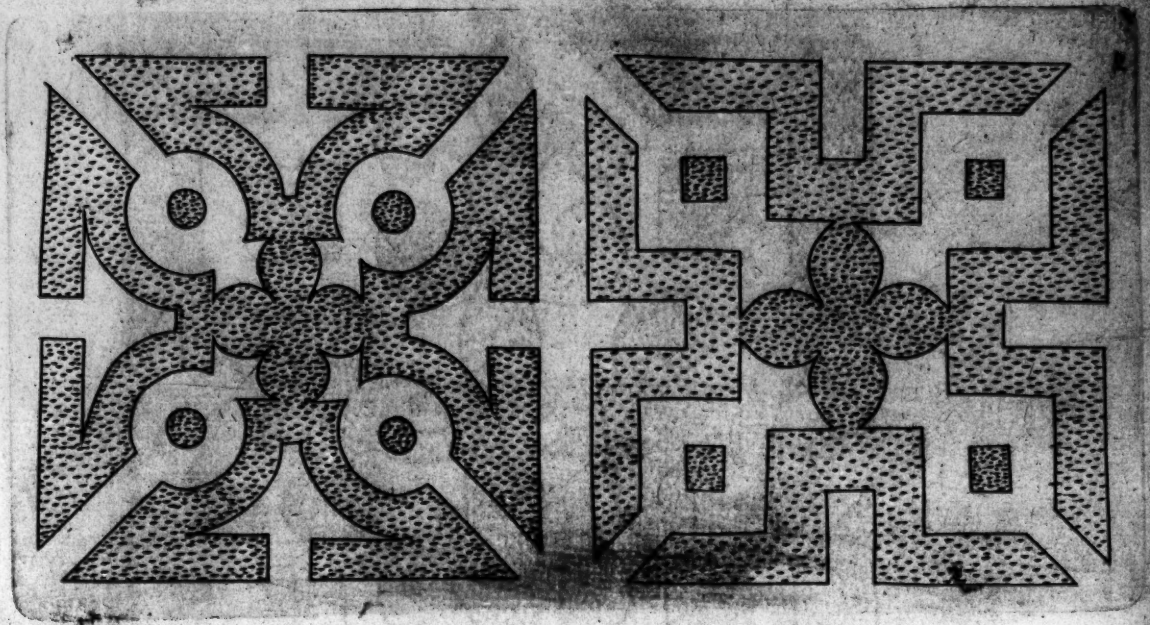


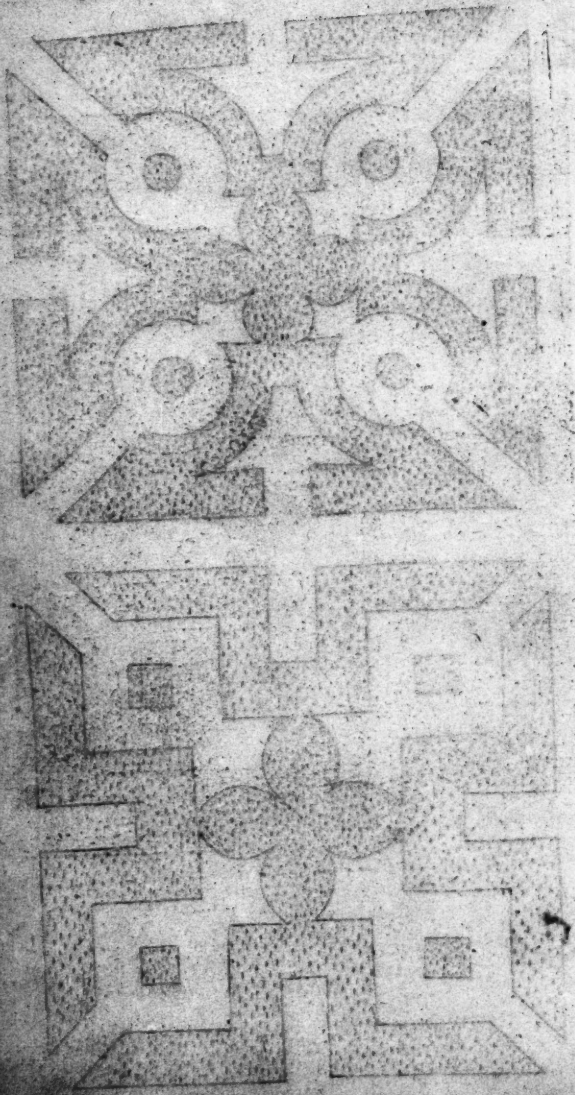


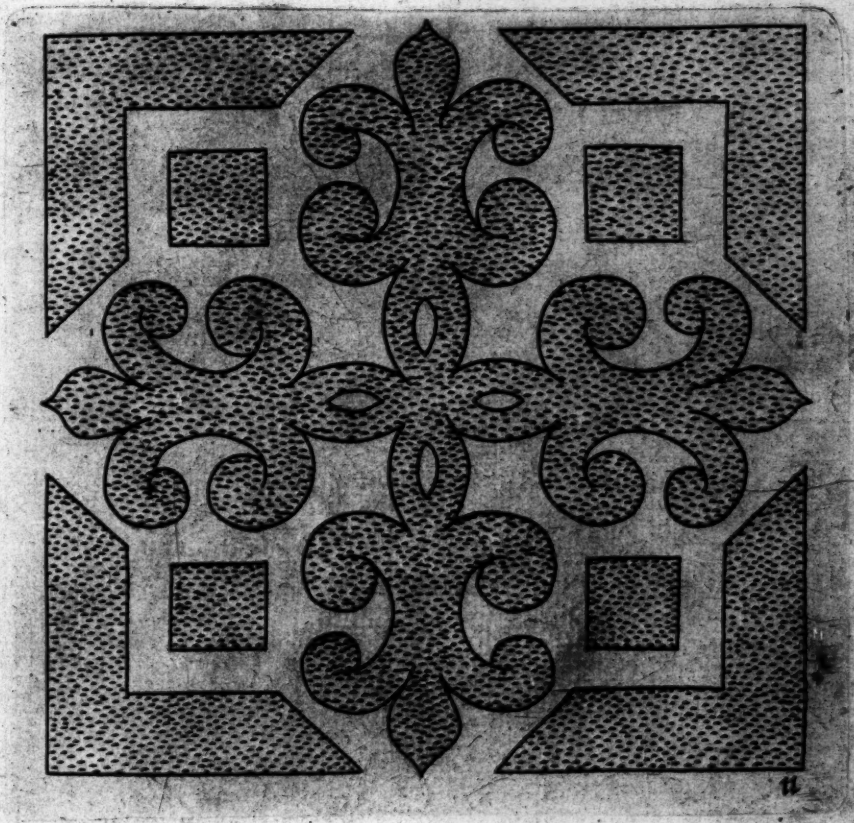


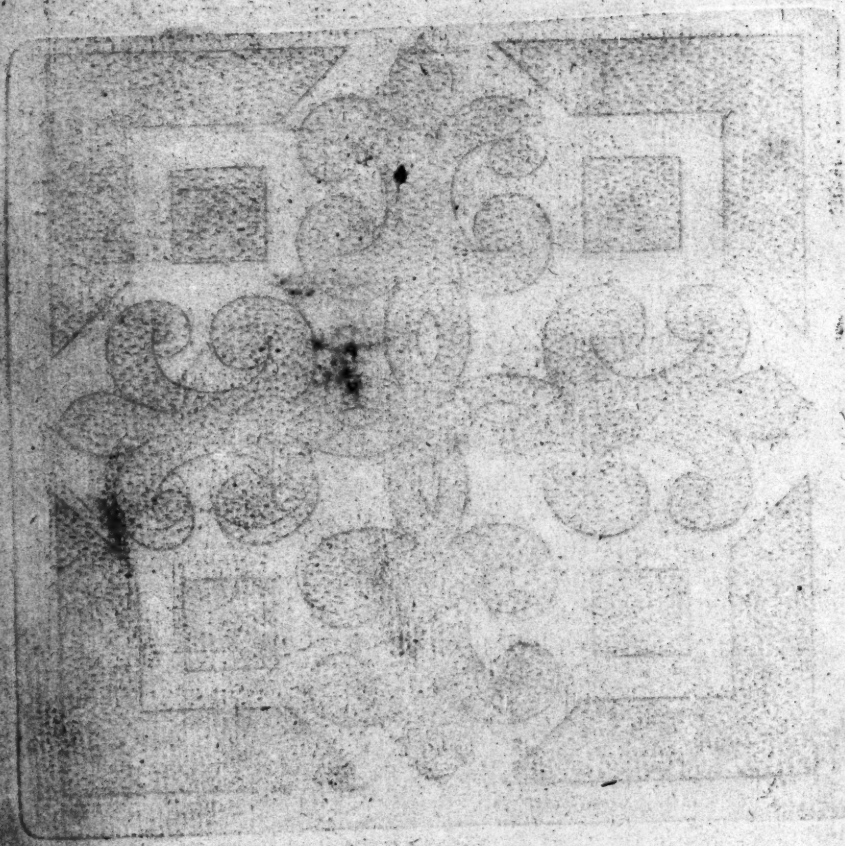


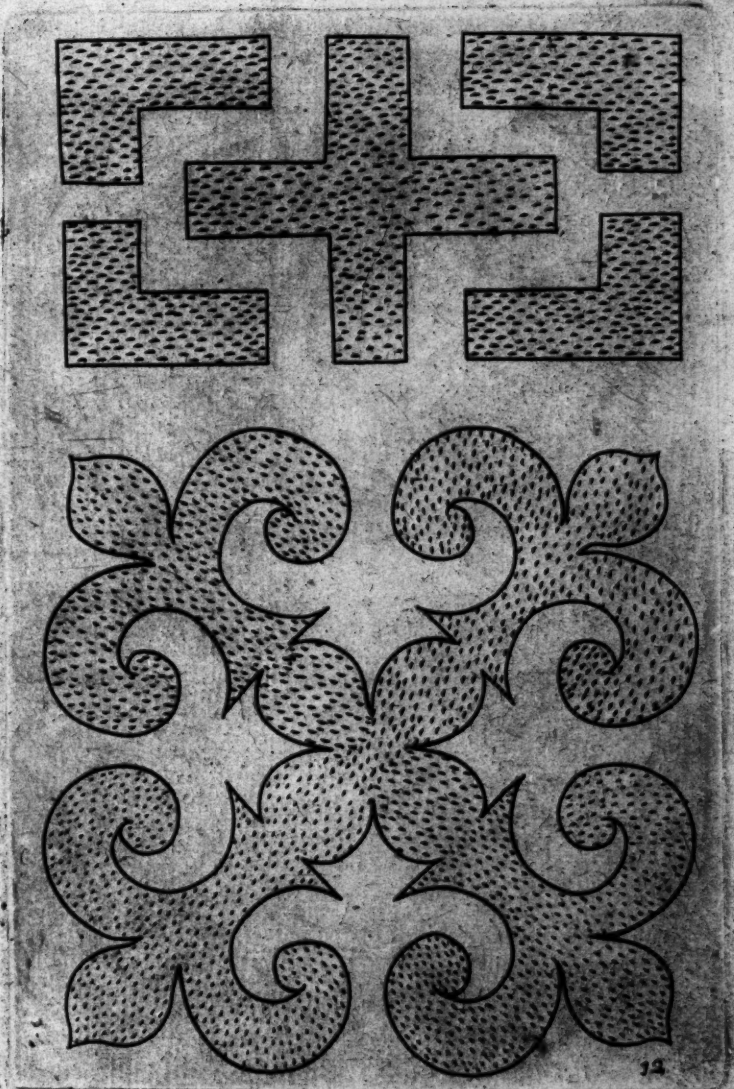


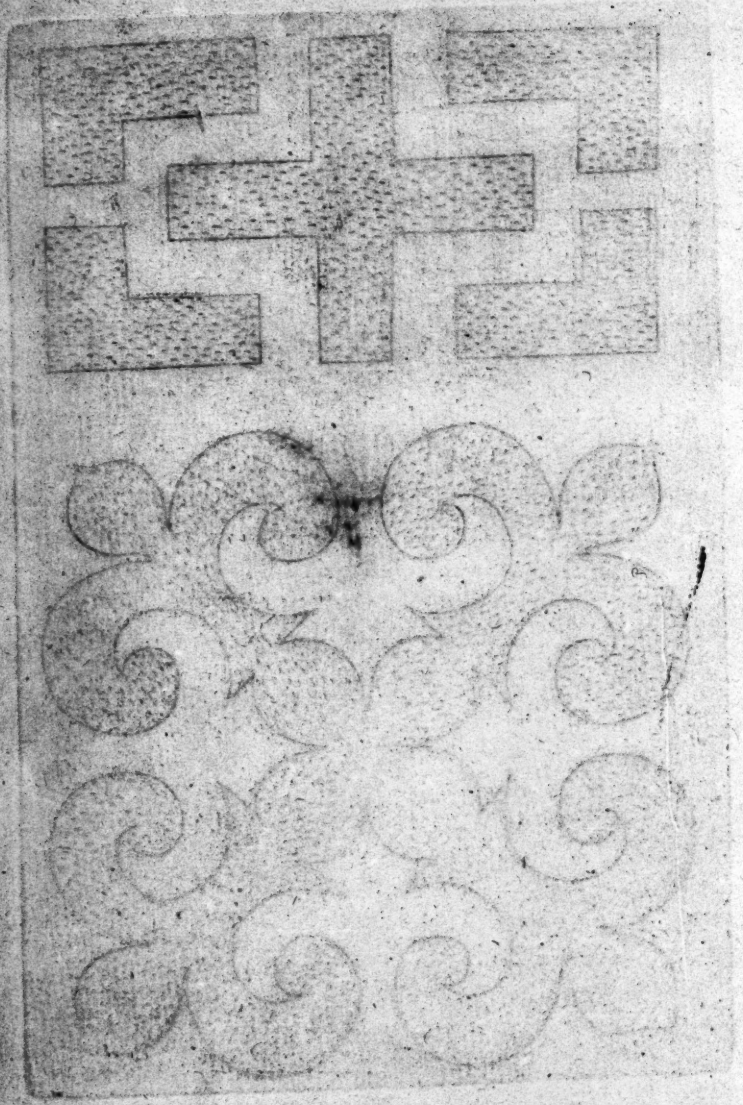


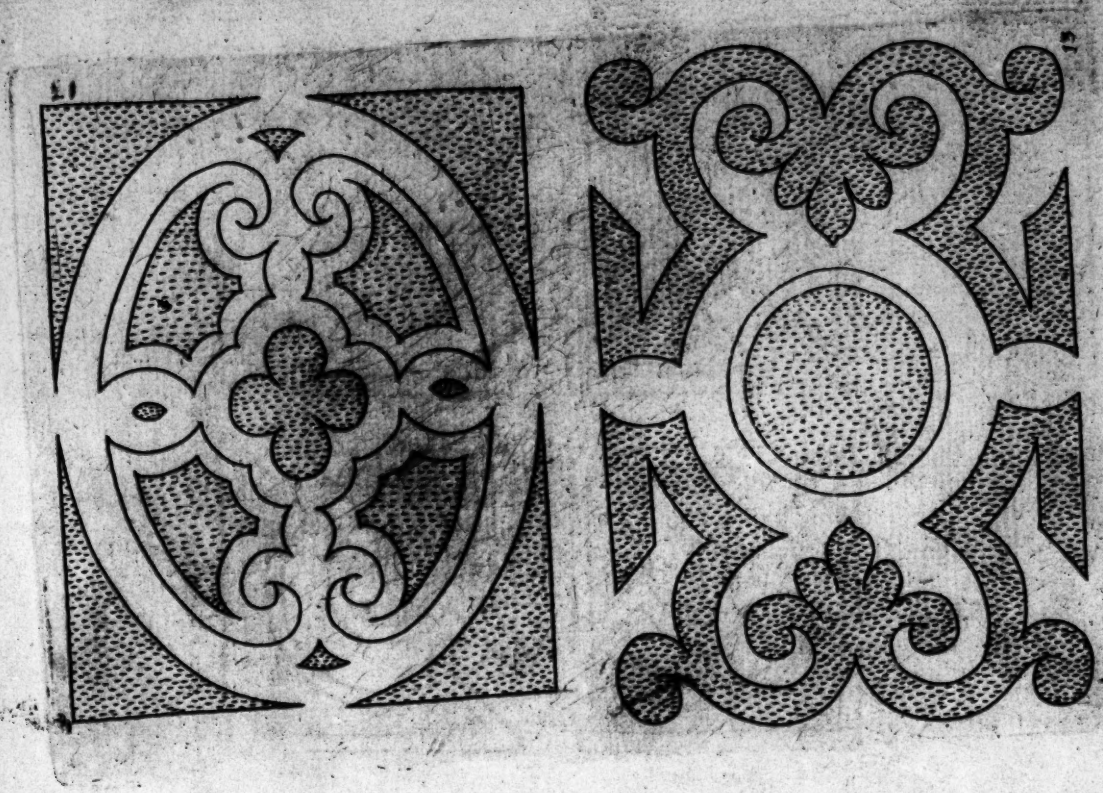


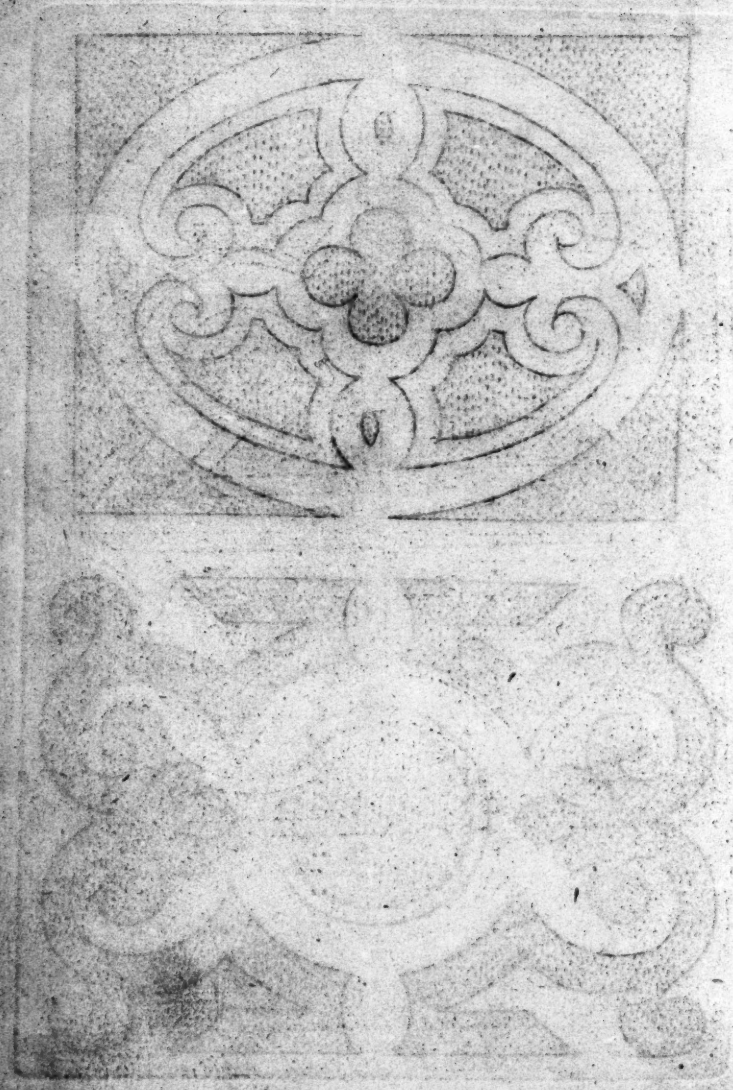


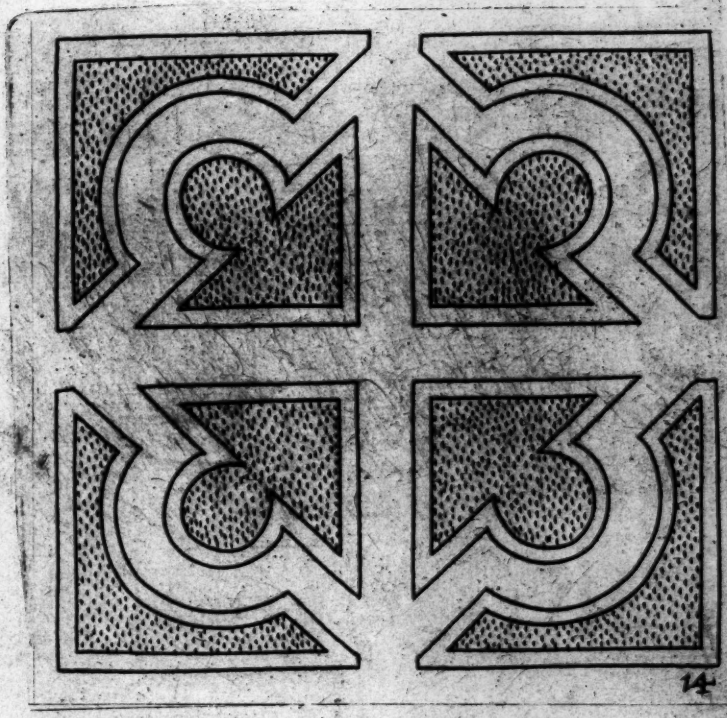


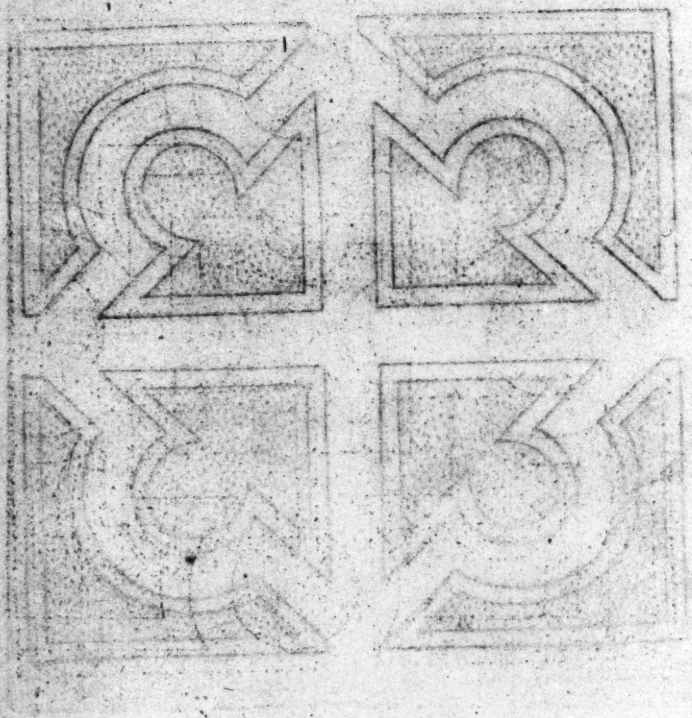


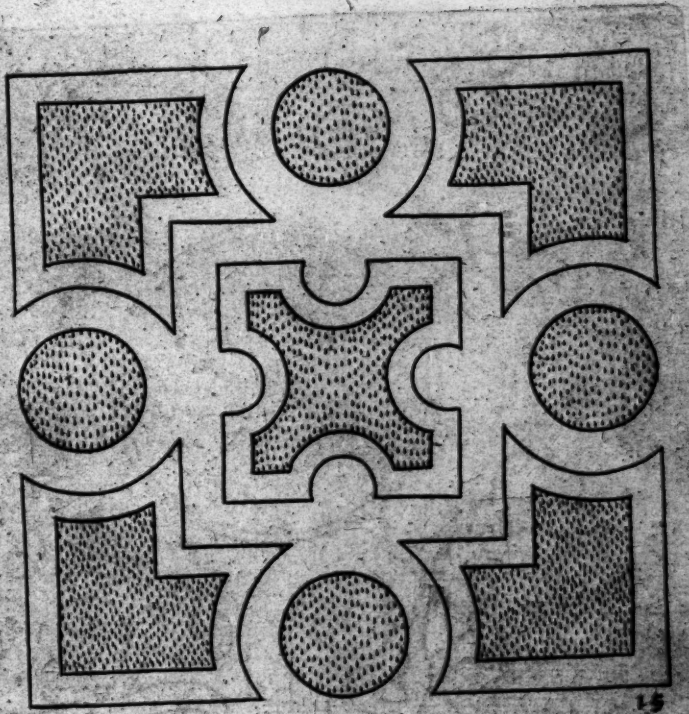


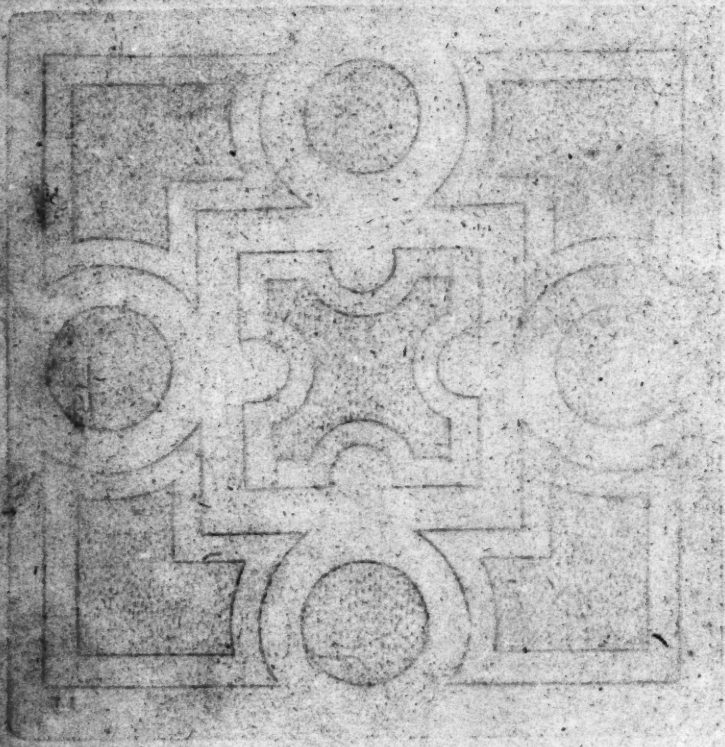


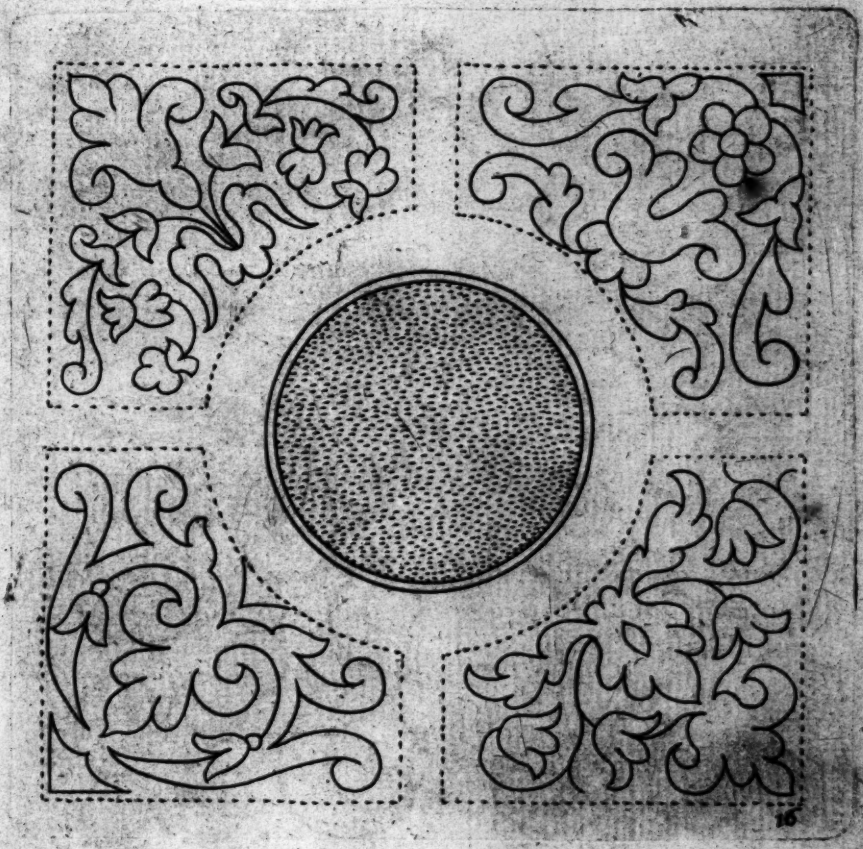


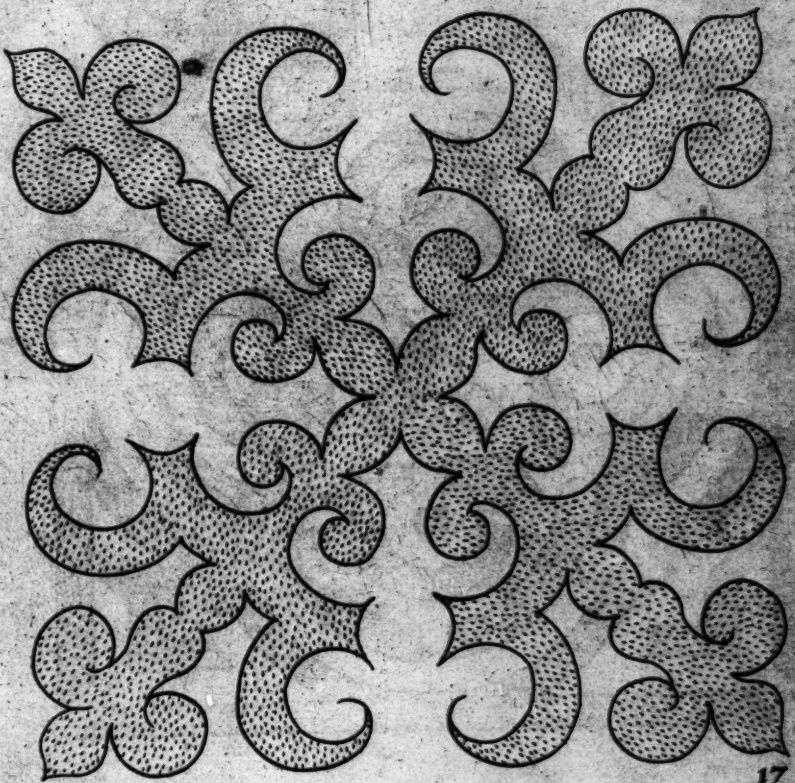


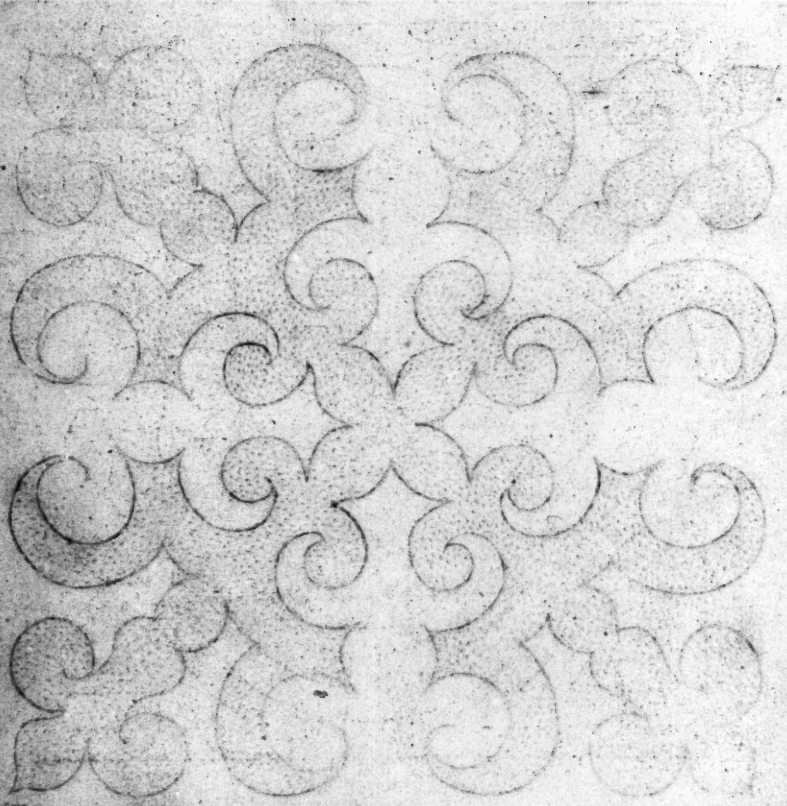


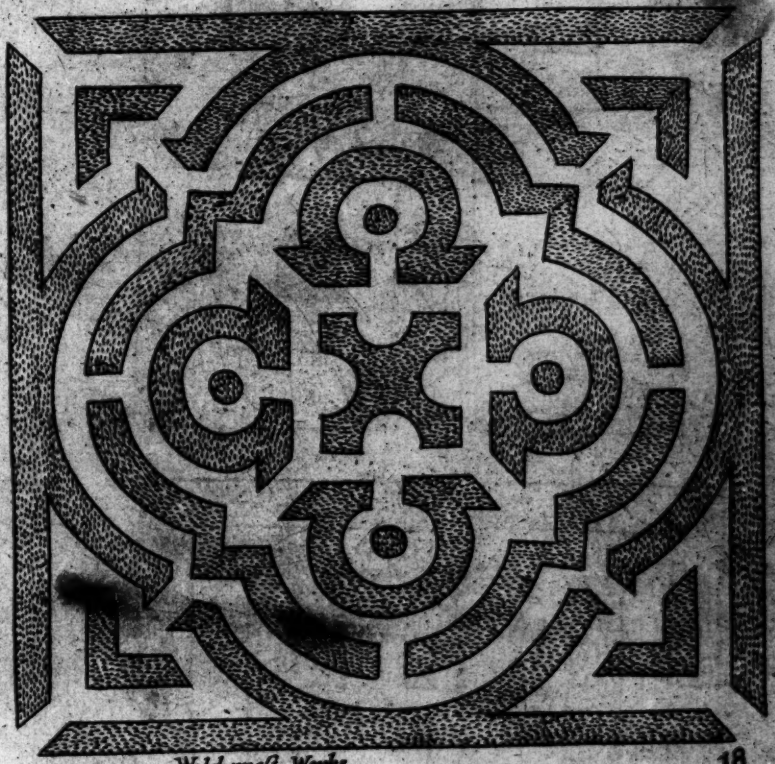












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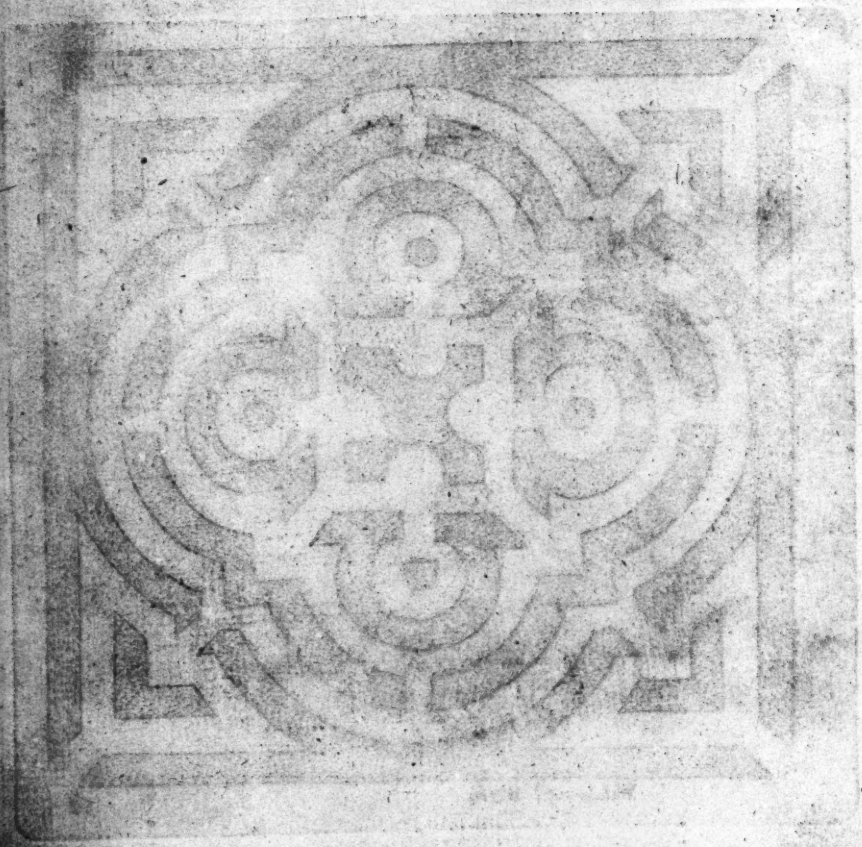

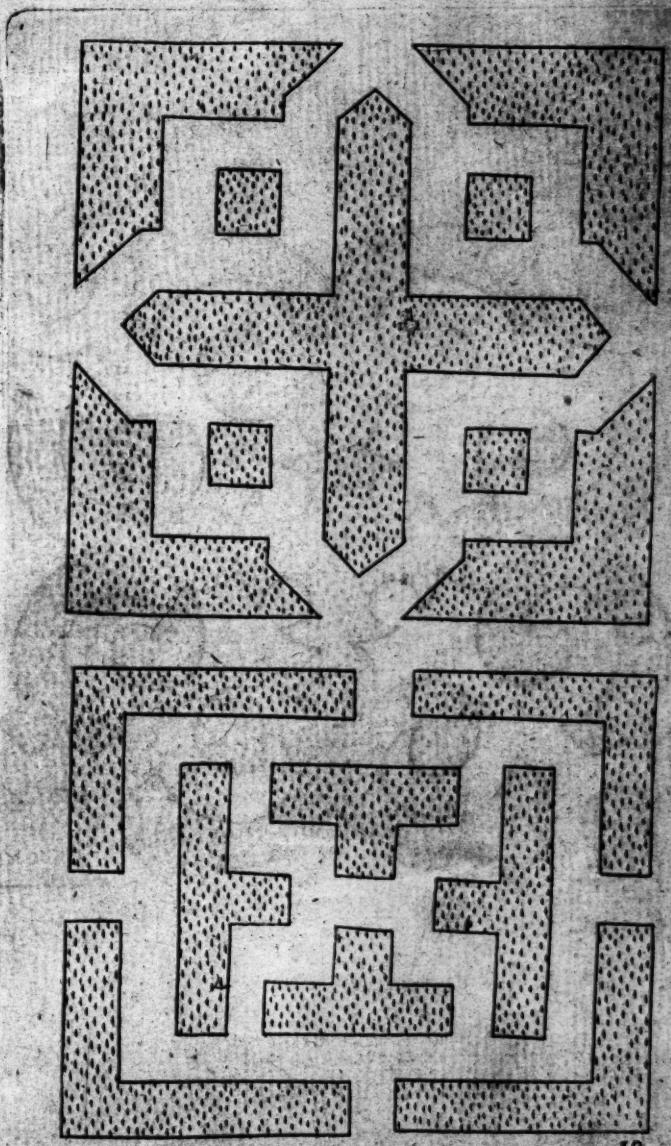

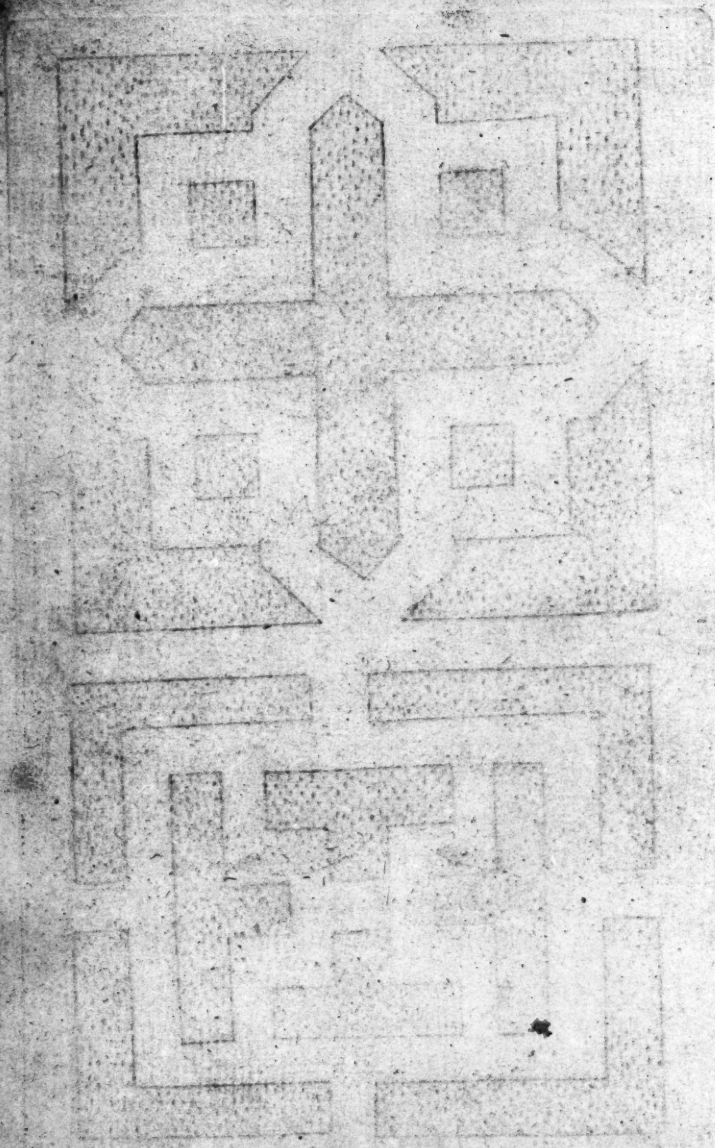

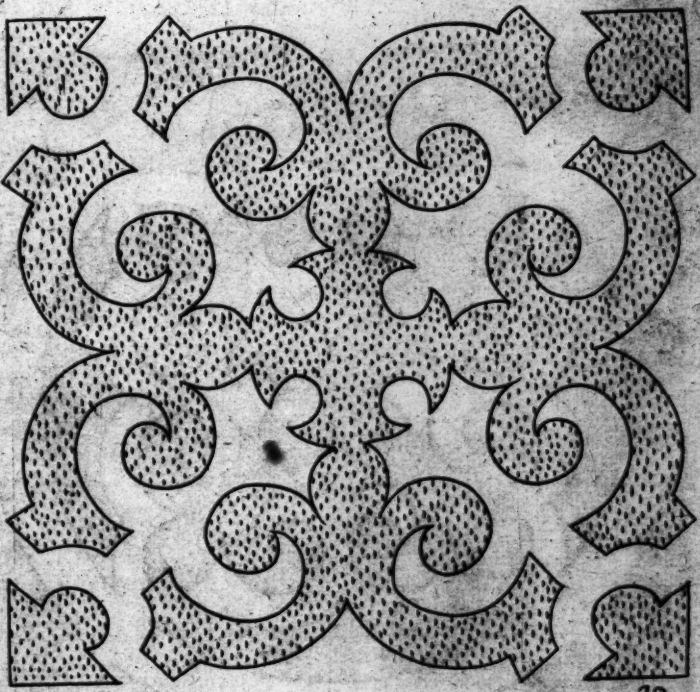
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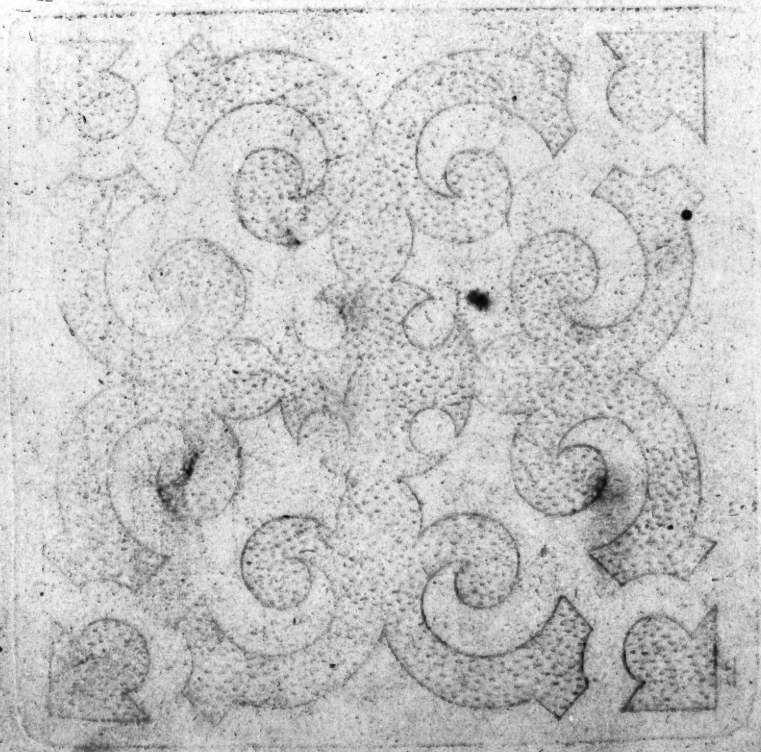

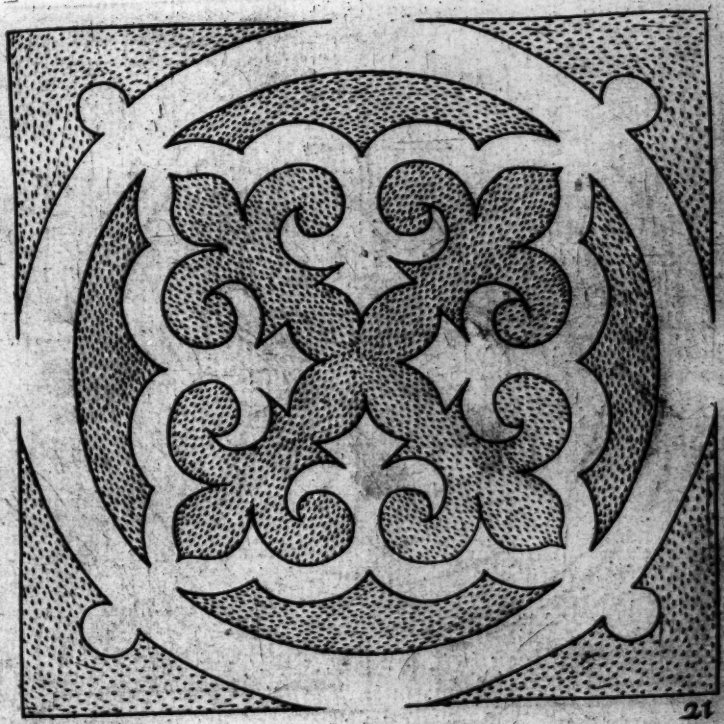

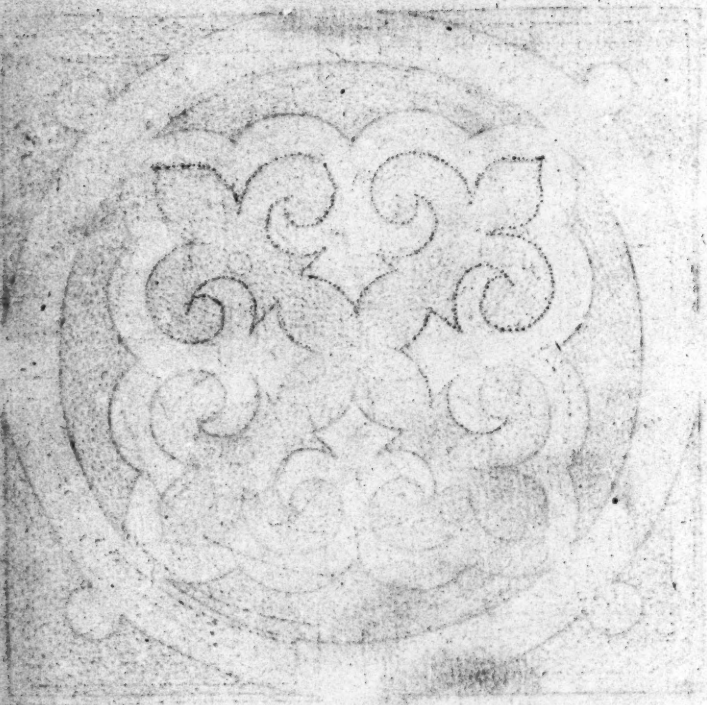

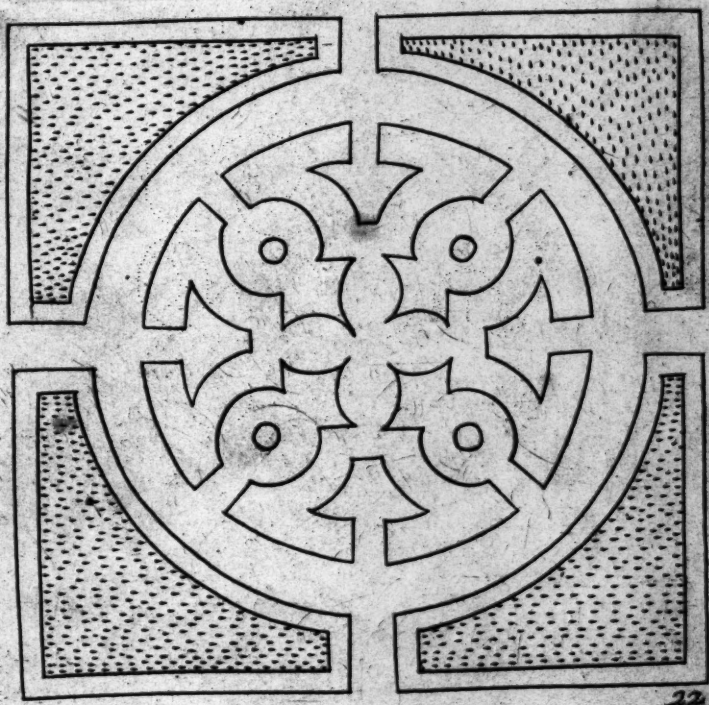

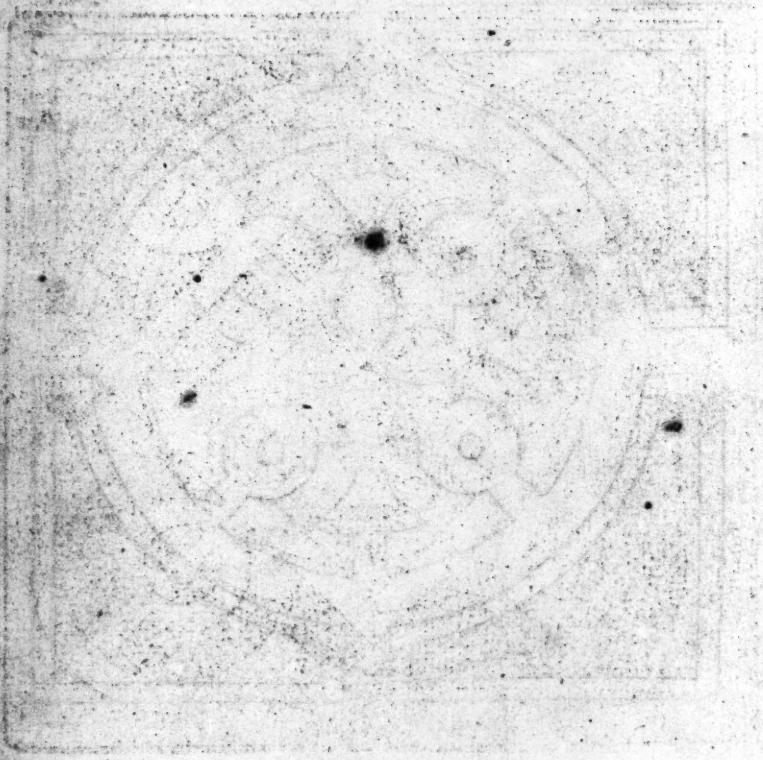

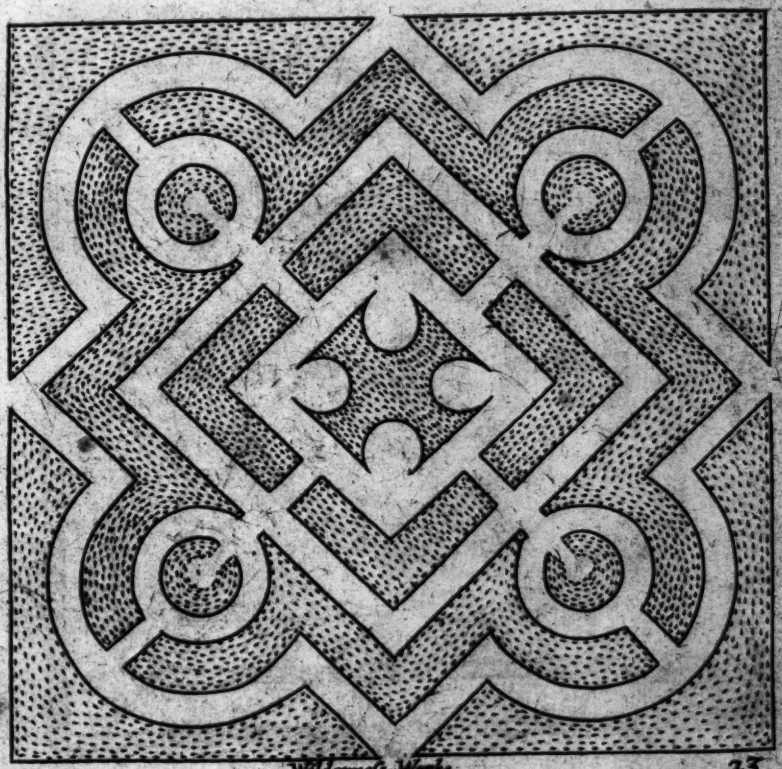

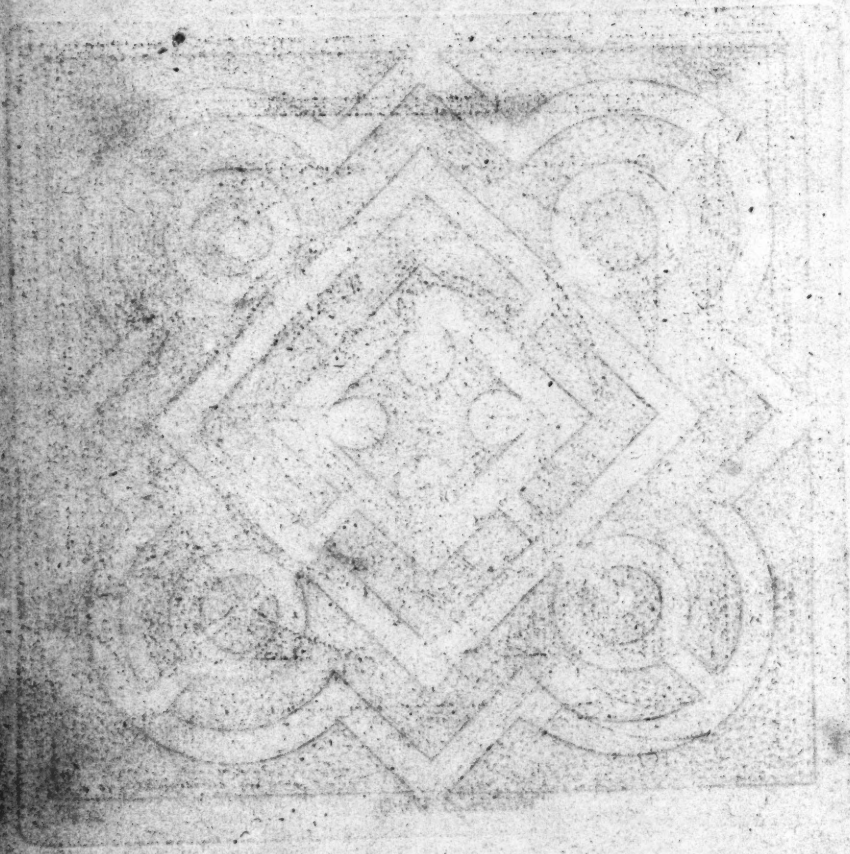

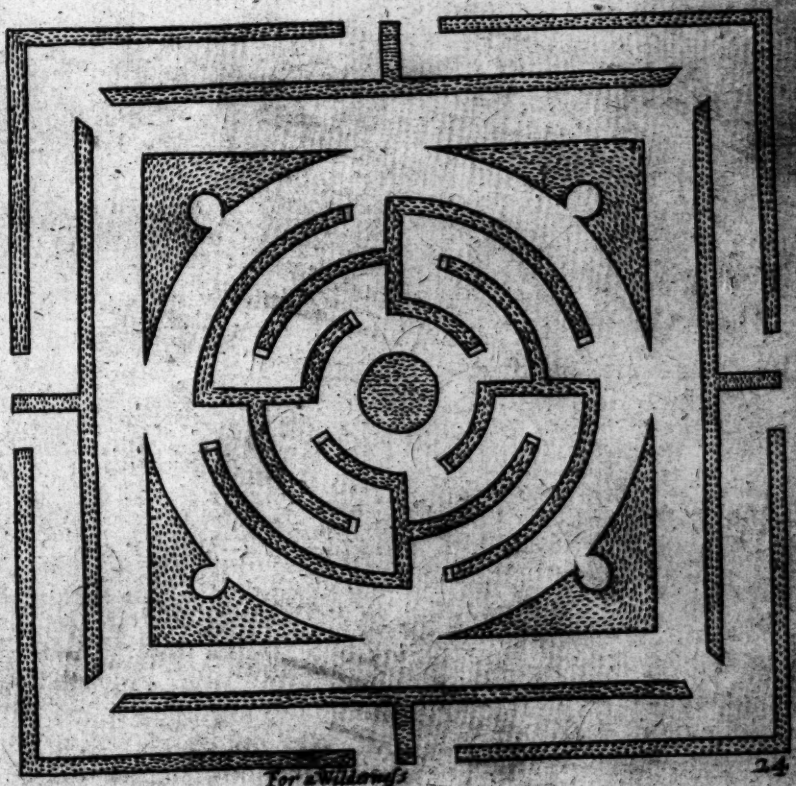

For a Wilderness